The New-York Times.

VOL. XX......NO. 5970. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, NOV. 9—5 A. M.

THE ELECTIONS.

The Democratic State Ticket Elected by a Reduced Majority.

Hoffman's Vote in this City About 20,000 Less than in 1868.

Hall Elected Mayor by a Majority of About 20,000.

A QUIET ELECTION DAY IN THIS CITY.

No Serious Conflicts Between the State and National Authorities.

Tammany Trickery Developed in Delaying the Count.

City Returns "Doctored" to Overcome the Vote of the State.

Justice Cox Arrested by the United States Officials.

An Orderly Election Throughout the Country.

NEW YORK STATE.

Reported and Estimated Majorities According to Returns Received up to 4 A. M.

Counties.	Woodford.	Counties.	Hoffman.
Allegany	2500	New York	49400
Broome	1500	Kings	9000
Cattaraugus	2100	Albany	2000
Cayuga	2700	Columbia	500
Chatauqua	4000	Greene	600
Chenango	1400	Putnam	151
Clinton	400	Queens	1800
Cortland	1000	Richmond	1000
Delaware	1100	Rockland	1000
Dutchess	1200	Schoharie	1500
Erie	100	Seneca	500
Essex	1400	Sullivan	500
Franklin	1000	Ulster	500
Fult'n & Haml't'n	300	Westchester	2000
Genesee	1150	Schenectady	85
Herkimer	1100	Chemung	400
Jefferson	1500		
Lewis	100	Total	70,950
Livingston	1000		
Madison	2100		
Monroe	1000		
Montgomery	100		
Niagara	700		
Oneida	1200		
Onondaga	2000		
Ontario	1200		
Orange	100		
Orleans	1550		
Oswego	2800		
Otsego	500		
Rensselaer	300		
St. Lawrence	8000		
Saratoga	1000		
Schuyler	700		
Steuben	1000		
Suffolk	200		
Tioga	1000		
Tompkins	1300		
Warren	1000		
Washington	2200		
Wayne	1000		
Wyoming	1500		
Yates	1400		
Total	60,300		

Returns by Counties.

The election for State officers occurred today. The following returns from the rural districts have been received. The comparisons of gains and losses given herewith are based upon the Presidential vote of 1868, when the Democratic majority in the State was precisely 10,000:

	Woodford.	Hoffman.	Rep. Gain.	Dem. Gain.
ALBANY COUNTY.				
Coeymans, First District	138	133	27	....
Guilderland, Second Dist.	177	108	....	42
ALLEGHANY COUNTY.				
Scio	171	101	....	26
Burns	102	118	....	61
Cuba	296	243	....	7
BROOME COUNTY.				
Fenton	208	155	34	....
Union, Second District	222	197	....	41
Colesville, First District	262	149	1	....
Lisle	426	101	....	31
Triangle, First District	140	83	....	15
Binghamton	1230	1128	....	120
CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.				
Salamanca	100	150	....	12
Cold Spring	125	91	23	....
Carrollton	50	101	....	31
CAYUGA COUNTY.				
Ledyard	212	110	....	27
Aurelius	103	140	3	....
Brutus	275	250	....	67
Springport	229	201	....	38
Cato	284	105	....	70
Auburn	408 maj.	....	....	200
Mentz	210	236	....	108
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.				
Ellicott	544 maj.	....	....	34
Poland	273	47	....	24
Randolph	308	151	....	32
CHEMUNG COUNTY.				
Elmira	1412	1780	....	346
Ashland	129	38	....	11
Baldwin	15 maj.	....	38	....
Big Flats	....	33 maj.	....	26
Catlin	162	144	28	....
[illegible]	116	146	....	33
Horseheads	229	254	....	101
Veteran	65 maj.	....	....	82
CHENANGO COUNTY.				
Oxford	289	317	....	16
Norwich, First District	4 maj.	....	20	....
Norwich, Second District	62 maj.	....	....	11
Sherburne	453	230	....	31
Greene	....	10 maj.	....	22
COLUMBIA COUNTY.				
Ghent	285	270	46	....
Greenport	127	188	....	47
Hillsdale, First District	187	105	....	34
Hillsdale, Second District	24	54	....	4
Kinderhook, First Dist.	208	236	37	....
Stuyvesant	211	284	15	....
Kinderhook	424	502	....	....
Hudson	922	1111	234	24
Chatham, First District	286	274	141	....
Stockport	175	158	....	....
Claverack, Second Dist.	118	172	11	20
Hillsdale, Third District	19	46	....	11
CORTLAND COUNTY.				
Harford	150	75	....	46
Homer, Second District	228	118	....	42
Homer, Third District	278	87	....	46
Marathon	249	151	....	37
Virgil, Second District	80	60	....	7
Preble	128	133	....	3
DELAWARE COUNTY.				
Sidney, Second District	199	78	....	....
DUTCHESS COUNTY.				
Pawling	217	125	....	4
Northeast	257	219	....	38
Dover, First District	257	116	66	....
Dover, Second District	....	13 maj.	19	....
Poughkeepsie Town	128	201	....	....
Fishkill	181 maj.	....	189	....
Pine Plains	257	219	125	....
Hyde Park, First Dist.	135	164	7	....
Hyde Park, Second Dist.	131	170	17	....
Poughkeepsie City	2026	1338	313	....
Amenia	388	223	30	....
ERIE COUNTY.				
Lancaster, Third District	30	108	....	....
Tonawanda	141	373	....	71
ESSEX COUNTY.				
Moriah	....	54 maj.	....	....
GENESEE COUNTY.				
Darien	229	178	15	....
Bergen	239	177	....	14
Byron	236	108	....	22
GREENE COUNTY.				
Coxsackie	330	449	....	30
HERKIMER COUNTY.				
German Flats	334	610	25	....
Herkimer	216	302	47	....
Winfield	247	116	....	23
JEFFERSON COUNTY.				
Adams, First District	60 maj.	....	....	36
Cape Vincent	....	36 maj.	26	....
Philadelphia	....	22 maj.	....	12
Watertown City	....	103 maj.	....	77
Rodman	171 maj.	....	....	23
Leroy	141 maj.	....	....	37
Antwerp, First District	105 maj.	....	40	....
Ellisburg	246 maj.	....	....	....
Theresa	36 maj.	....	....	21
Alexandria	....	65 maj.	....	66
Wilna	110 maj.	....	....	....
LEWIS COUNTY.				
Leyden, Second District	90	118	28	....
Greig, First District	62	116	11	....
Greig, Second District	120	100	....	24
High Market	63	155	68	....
Turin, First District	183	124	....	43
Turin, Second District	58	58	....	....
Turin, Third District	90	66	....	....
LIVINGSTON COUNTY.				
N. Dansville, First Dist.	....	21 maj.	27	....
N. Dansville, Second Dist.	....	36 maj.	....	15
Conesus	200	85	....	10
Geneseo, First District	194	141	....	26
Geneseo, Second District	168	106	....	1
West Sparta	3 maj.	....	....	15
East Sparta	7 maj.	....	....	....
Springwater	237	129	....	76
Caledonia	173	109	....	11
MADISON COUNTY.				
Hamilton, First District	213 maj.	....	22	....
Hamilton, Second District	114 maj.	....	....	36
MONROE COUNTY.				
Riga	232	170	4	....
[illegible]	175	219	....	54
Mendon, First District	148	156	31	....
Rochester—				
First Ward	241	277	88	....
Second Ward	263	351	....	40
Third Ward	501	435	....	[illegible]
Fourth Ward	355	250	....	[illegible]
Fifth Ward	305	[illegible]	....	[illegible]
Sixth Ward	221	166	3	....
Seventh Ward	270	274	....	[illegible]
Eighth Ward	284	[illegible]	....	[illegible]
Tenth Ward	256	[illegible]	....	[illegible]
Eleventh Ward	191	436	....	13
Fourteenth Ward	202	263	....	[illegible]
Sweden, First District	160	84	....	24
Yates	224	177	4	....
Ogden	275	258	....	1
Irondequoit—2d District	104	148	....	[illegible]
Perrinton	446	315	....	[illegible]
Henrietta	227	197	....	[illegible]
Palmer	330	84	....	[illegible]
Sweden, First District	160	85	....	[illegible]
Sweden, Second District	263	201	47	....
Rochester, (complete)	4045	4609	....	599
NIAGARA COUNTY.				
Niagara, First District	223	205	36	....
Niagara, Second District	201	203	67	....
Lockport—City	1219	1163	128	....
Lockport—Town	236	256	....	63
Royalton, First District	230	237	....	16
Royalton, Second District	237	345	....	[illegible]
ONEIDA COUNTY.				
Rome	879	1302	24	....
Sangerfield	300	220	....	7
Kirkland	517	471	....	20
Marshall	210	195	....	[illegible]
Augusta	236	193	4	....
Deerfield	241	227	9	....
Whitestown	520	509	....	[illegible]
Floyd	126	152	....	[illegible]
New-Hartford	438	380	....	[illegible]
Utica	2371	2888	416	....
Marcy	182	149	6	....
Paris	476	294	....	[illegible]
ONONDAGA COUNTY.				
Tully	300	110	....	8
Cicero, Third District	95	41	....	1
DeWitt	162	171	....	23
Lafayette	267	202	....	22
Syracuse	233 maj.	....	....	344
Camillus, Fourth District	90	138	....	11
Skaneateles	450	202	....	15
Lysander	400	145	....	66
Van Buren, Second Dist.	232	128	....	41
County complete	3800 maj.	....	....	700
ONTARIO COUNTY.				
Canandaigua, First Dist.	239	235	....	3
Canandaigua, Second Dist.	225	228	....	9
East Bloomfield	279	172	....	6
Victor	270	205	....	14
Phelps	550	331	....	104
ORANGE COUNTY.				
Montgomery, 1st Dist.	222	213	31	....
Montgomery, 2d Dist.	180	175	1	....
Warwick, Second Dist.	157	141	15	....
Blooming Grove	175	158	6	....
Wallkill, First District	163	270	....	....
Wallkill, Second District	183	135	....	....
Mount Hope	185	183	4	....
Chester	172	178	33	....
Goshen, First District	272	204	23	....
New-Windsor, 1st Dist.	164	223	....	21
Wallkill	1180	1042	56	....
Wawayanda	128	170	16	....
ORLEANS.				
County complete	2287	2282	....	381
OSWEGO COUNTY.				
Oswego	1601	1683	....	345
Mexico	538	242	....	148
Hastings	....	41 maj.	....	130
Richland	170 maj.	....	....	101
New-Haven	231	81	....	135
Constantia, 2d District	165	105	....	130
OTSEGO COUNTY.				
Richfield	225	100	....	14
Otego	246	207	....	12
Cherry Valley	....	24 maj.	35	....
Unadilla	283	262	....	3
Springfield	175	252	21	....
Oneonta	219	308	....	7
Plainfield	216	67	....	11
Milford, Second District	113	216	....	16
PUTNAM COUNTY.				
Patterson	207	85	5	....
Carmel	236	275	....	105
County, complete	....	151 maj.	20	....
QUEENS COUNTY.				
Jamaica	446	816	....	131
RENSSELAER COUNTY.				
Brunswick, 2d District	37 maj.	....	....	21
Hoosac, 1st District	....	65 maj.	....	30
Hoosac, 2d District	....	3 maj.	....	27
Sandlake, First District	20 maj.	....	....	43
Schodack, First District	....	37 maj.	14	....
Schodack, Second Dist.	....	111 maj.	21	....
Troy	....	1468 maj.	....	....
RICHMOND COUNTY.				
Middletown, 1st district	86	151	....	11
Northfield, First District	212	199	....	7
Northfield, Second Dist.	92	179	....	5
Castleton, Third District	221	182	36	....
Castleton, First District	222	294	....	5
Castleton, Second District	193	301	21	....
Southfield, Second Dist.	140	236	38	....
Middletown, Second Dist.	169	186	....	57
ROCKLAND COUNTY.				
Haverstraw, 1st District	117	116	....	3
Haverstraw, 2d District	273	267	7	....
Orangetown, 2d District	234	306	....	24
SCHENECTADY COUNTY.				
County complete	....	85 maj.	....	225
SCHOHARIE COUNTY.				
Richmondville	....	148 maj.	30	....
SENECA COUNTY.				
County complete	....	530 maj.	....	40
Waterloo, 1st Dist.	150	170	30	....
Waterloo, 2d Dist.	226	240	....	6
Junius	189	132	10	....
Fayette, 2d Dist.	207	210	....	24
Ovid, First District	189	157	....	5
STEUBEN COUNTY.				
Addison	223	273	....	22
Erwin	211	129	....	26
Wayland	194	227	....	24
Hornellsville	649	645	....	130
Cohocton, First District	177	150	....	38
Rathbone	114	117	....	36
Avoca	246	180	....	32
Corning, First District	205	428	....	37
Corning, Second District	178	211	....	33
Campbell, First District	144	95	....	16
SUFFOLK COUNTY.				
Huntington, First District	309	225	4	....
Huntington, Second Dist.	201	227	....	....
Southold	....	30 maj.	....	73
Riverhead	....	29 maj.	25	....
Huntington, Third Dist.	97	180	52	....
SULLIVAN COUNTY.				
Callicoon	88	280	17	....
Fremont	34	214	....	13
TIOGA COUNTY.				
Richford	189	128	....	43
Newark	443	159	....	27
Barton, Fourth District	235	140	....	13
Barton, First District	141	136	....	10
Owego, First District	316	192	....	13
Owego, Fifth District	157	241	....	43
Owego, Sixth District	300	250	....	38
Candor, First District	303	201	....	22
Candor, Second District	74	33	15	....
TOMPKINS COUNTY.				
Dryden, Third District	305	107	....	118
Lansing, First District	158	128	....	23
Lansing, Second District	31	103	....	1
Lansing, Third District	97	129	8	....
Ithaca	1035	815	....	9
Ulysses	453	221	....	11
WASHINGTON COUNTY.				
Greenwich, First District	190 maj.	....	....	75
Greenwich, Second Dist.	....	85 maj.	....	28
White Creek, First Dist.	91 maj.	....	....	38
White Creek, 2d District	....	50 maj.	....	46
Whitehall	294 maj.	....	....	....
Cambridge, Second Dist.	74 maj.	....	12	....
Fort Ann, First District	4 maj.	....	....	3
Granville, Third District	56 maj.	....	114	....
Hampton	25 maj.	....	....	13
Kingsbury, Second Dist.	30 maj.	....	....	12
Salem	116 maj.	....	....	2
Whitehall	....	230 maj.	....	44
WAYNE COUNTY.				
Savannah	224	164	5	....
Palmyra	456	472	....	73
Rose	249	165	....	31
Lyons	449	394	6	....
County complete	1000 maj.	....	....	....
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.				
Ossining	519	504	....	127
White Plains	195	303	2	....
Yonkers	1086	1177	170	....
Rye	....	148 maj.	....	10
Harrison	....	11 maj.	27	....
Morrisania, First District	223	297	....	....
Morrisania, Second Dist.	90	512	....	....
Morrisania, Third District	134	278	....	....
Morrisania, Fourth Dist.	190	286	....	113
Greenburg, First District	271	274	11	....
WYOMING COUNTY.				
Genesee Falls	119	64	....	35

Miscellaneous Returns—Forenoon.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The election is passing off quietly. A large vote will be polled. The only row occurred in the Fourth Ward, where a deputy United States marshal was assaulted. One man was arrested in the Second Ward for repeating, and another is in custody for attempted bribery.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 8—Evening.—A United States deputy marshal who had arrested a man in the Eighth Ward for attempting to vote twice, was arrested by a policeman at the instigation of a candidate on the Democratic ticket. The marshal was subsequently discharged.

J. M. WARREN, Democrat, is elected to Congress by a very large majority, probably 2,500.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 8.—Gen. KETCHAM, (Rep.,) is re-elected to Congress by an overwhelming majority in the Twelfth District.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 8.—D. H. Mulford, (Rep.,) is re-elected to the Assembly in the Second District, Dutchess County.

OSWEGO, Nov. 8.—Mr. Howe is elected to the Assembly in the Second District, Oswego County.

SYRACUSE, Nov. 8.—Syracuse City gives Dennis McCarthy, Independent Democrat for Congress, 1,330 majority, and Cook, (Dem.,) for County Clerk, 1,212 majority.

ALBANY, Nov. 8.—Seneca County complete gives 520 Democratic majority—a Democratic gain of 40. Ten Eyck, (Dem.,) is elected to the Assembly.

Schenectady complete gives 85 Democratic majority. Banker, (Dem.,) is elected to the Assembly.

UTICA, Nov. 8.—Mr. Ellis H. Roberts, the Republican candidate for Congress, carries this city by 30 majority, and he is elected by over 1,500.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 8.—This city, with one Ward to hear from, gives Hoffman 360 majority, a Democratic gain of about 700. George D. Lord, Democrat, is elected to the Assembly in the Second District by over 600 majority. In the Third District, Mr. Brown, Republican, is elected to the Legislature, and in the First, Mr. Cole, Democrat, is elected by 75 majority.

The Democrats concede to the Republicans the Eleventh Congressional District, and Mr. Poset, (Republican,) for Assembly in the Second District of Orange.

Castleton, Second District, gives Norvell 192; Townsend, 307; Decker, 295; Judd, 200. First District gives Norvell 200; Townsend, 277; Decker, 290; Judd, 272. Third District gives Norvell 245; Townsend, 182; Decker, 143; Judd, 280. The Republican county ticket received a majority in this district.

Queens County complete—Flushing—Woodford, Rep., 390; Hoffman, Dem., 1,154. For Congress, Norvell, Rep., 905; Townsend, Dem., 819. For Sheriff, Henry, Rep., 1,308; Whitney, Dem., 927. For County Clerk, Baisley, Rep., 671; Sutphen, Dem., 1,041. For Assembly, Prince, Rep., 1,195; Chester, Dem., 808.

North Hempstead, complete—For Governor, Woodford, Rep., 240 maj. For Congress, Norvell, 230 maj. For Sheriff, Henry, Rep., 412 maj. For County Clerk, Baisley, Rep., 200 maj. For Assembly, Prince, Rep., 300 maj.

Oyster Bay—Woodford, 732; Hoffman, 908. Congress, Norvell, Rep., 797; Townsend, Dem., 839. Sheriff, Henry, Rep., 736; Whitney, Dem., 875. County Clerk, Baisley, Rep., 707; Sutphen, Dem., 881. Assembly, Prince, Rep., 796; Chester, Dem., 822.

Newtown complete, including Long Island City—Woodford, Rep., 656; Hoffman, Dem., 2,281. Congress—Norvell, Rep., 836; Townsend, Dem., 2,140. Sheriff—Henry, Rep., 1,365; Whitney, Dem., 1,372. Assembly—Baldwin, Dem., 718; Oakley, Dem., 1,774; Everett, Rep., 669.

Jamaica, complete—Woodford, Rep., 445; Hoffman, Dem., 816. Congress—Norvell, Rep., 524; Townsend, Dem., 784. Sheriff—Henry, Rep., 738; Whitney, Dem., 597. County Clerk—Baisley, Rep., 1,071; Sutphen, Dem., 1,126. Assembly—Baldwin, Dem., 970; Oakley, Dem., 526; Everett, Rep., 658.

Hempstead—Governor—Woodford, Rep., 1,062; Hoffman, Dem., 1,077. Congress—Norvell, Rep., 1,116; Townsend, Dem., 1,013. Sheriff—Henry, Rep., 1,790; Whitney, Dem., 326. County Clerk—Baisley, Rep., 1,060; Sutphen, Dem., 1,026. Assembly—Baldwin, 1,189; Oakley, Dem., 2,161; Everett, Rep., 749.

Orange County—Waywawanda gives the Republican candidate for Congress 215; Democratic, 301; the Democratic candidate for Assembly, 222; the Republican, 194. Wallkill gives the Republican candidate for Congress 1,204; Democratic 783. The Second District gives the Republican candidate for Assembly 1,056; Democratic 831.

Richmond County—Southfield, Second District gives Norvell, Rep., for Congress, 160; Townsend, Dem., 316; Decker, Dem., for Assembly, 275; Judd, Rep., 130. The whole Democratic ticket in this district received a majority.

Suffolk County, Southold, town complete, gives Norvell, Rep., for Congress, 80 majority; Carmen, Rep., for Assembly, 82.

Queens County—Jamaica, town complete, gives Townsend, Dem., 784; Norvell, Rep., 524; for Sheriff, Whitney, 590; Henry, 738; for County Clerk, Sutphen, 1,126; Baisley, 147.

McDonough, Chenango County, gives Hoffman 7 maj.; Dem. gain, 13.

Trenton, Oneida County, gives Woodford 875, Hoffman 207; Dem. gain, 54. Vienna—Woodford 269, Hoffman 216; Rep. gain, 11. In the First Assembly District, Mr. Chadwick, Rep., is elected by the following vote: Chadwick, 2,494; Cook, Dem., 2,752.

Volney, Oswego County, gives Woodford 489; Hoffman, 338. Palermo—Woodford, 387; Hoffman, 92. Granby—Hoffman, 7 majority.

Camden, Oneida County—Woodford, 383; Hoffman, 332. Democratic gain, 20.

Florence—Hoffman, 348; Woodford, 163.

Nunda, Livingston County—Woodford, 386; Hoffman, 380. Democratic gain, 73.

Cortlandville, Cortland County, complete, gives Woodford 945; Hoffman, 468. Duell, Rep., for Congress, 1,023; McCarthy, Ind. Rep., 389.

THE CITY VOTE.

Full Returns of the Election by Ward Districts—Comparative Statement of the Vote for Governor and Mayor.

The following tables exhibit the full returns on the vote for Governor and Mayor in this City by districts of Wards. The figures under the head of "Scattering" combine the votes for the Temperance and Labor Reform candidates. The tables are so arranged as to indicate the comparative strength of LEDWITH and HOFFMAN in the City, and also to show the proportions of votes to the registries of this year and of the election of 1868. The registry of 1868 is given only by Ward totals, as the changes in districts since then make a comparison in detail impracticable:

FIRST WARD.

Dist.	Woodford.	Hoffman.	Ledwith.	Hall.	1870. Reg.	1868. Reg.
1	30	105	33	94	164	....
2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
Total	569	1606	767	1377	2343	2629

SECOND WARD.

Dist.	Woodford.	Hoffman.	Ledwith.	Hall.	1870. Reg.	1868. Reg.
1	71	144	102	115	303	....
2	25	53	41	37	116	....
Total	96	197	143	152	390	488

THIRD WARD.

Dist.	Woodford.	Hoffman.	Ledwith.	Hall.	1870. Reg.	1868. Reg.
1–6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
Total	149	328	200	464	629	1132

FOURTH WARD.

Dist.	Woodford.	Hoffman.	Ledwith.	Hall.	1870. Reg.	1868. Reg.
1–13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
Total	....	....	703	2631	4141	4699

FIFTH WARD.

Dist.	Woodford.	Hoffman.	Ledwith.	Hall.	1870. Reg.	1868. Reg.
1–12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
Total	968	1773	1171	1468	3183	3658

SIXTH WARD.

Dist.	Woodford.	Hoffman.	Ledwith.	Hall.	1870. Reg.	1868. Reg.
1–23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
Total	....	....	....	....	4690	5651

SEVENTH WARD, EIGHTH WARD, NINTH WARD, TENTH WARD, ELEVENTH WARD, TWELFTH WARD, THIRTEENTH WARD, FOURTEENTH WARD, FIFTEENTH WARD, SIXTEENTH WARD, SEVENTEENTH WARD, EIGHTEENTH WARD, NINETEENTH WARD, TWENTIETH WARD, TWENTY-FIRST WARD, TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

Ward	Woodford.	Hoffman.	Ledwith.	Hall.	1870. Reg.	1868. Reg.
Seventh	261	3861	1318	3633	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eighth	....	1066	2379	6321	7588	....
Ninth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
Tenth	1049	3068	1980	2961	[illegible]	....
Eleventh	1411	3766	1800	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
Twelfth	1986	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
Thirteenth	[illegible]	3150	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
Fourteenth	761	3174	1761	3386	4610	5775
Fifteenth	1684	2102	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
Sixteenth	2736	3405	3840	3846	7590	8160
Seventeenth	....	5,690	8,373	15,372	....	....
Eighteenth	....	....	....	....	8,410	10,267
Nineteenth	3583	8108	4204	4716	....	10,088
Twentieth	2474	5586	3617	4130	....	12,730
Twenty-first	3430	4576	3171	3311	8775	11,158
Twenty-second	....	....	....	....	10,124	....

Governor—Recapitulation by Wards.

Wards.	Woodford.	Hoffman.	Registry.	Governor, 1868. Griswold.	Governor, 1868. Hoffman.
1–22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	....	14[illegible]	....	4[illegible]	113[illegible]

County Ticket.

RECAPITULATION BY WARDS.

Ward	Mayor. Hall.	Mayor. Ledwith.	Sheriff. Brennan.	Sheriff. Brown.	County Clerk. Loew.	County Clerk. Stemmler.
1	1377	767	1377	702	1432	710
2	152	143	179	118	174	106
3–22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tot.	70797	44303	77023	38173	76873	36791

Assembly.

The following table gives the number of Assemblymen of each party reported elected at the time of going to press with our second edition, at 4:30 A. M.:

Counties.	Rep.	Dem.	Counties.	Rep.	Dem.
Albany	1	3	Oneida	2	1
Allegany	1	..	Onondaga	3	..
Broome	1	..	Ontario	2	..
Cattaraugus	2	..	Orange	1	1
Cayuga	2	..	Orleans	1	..
Chatauqua	2	..	Oswego	2	1
Chemung	..	1	Otsego	1	1
Chenango	1	..	Putnam	..	1
Clinton	..	1	Queens	..	1
Columbia	1	1	Rensselaer	2	1
Cortland	1	..	Richmond	..	1
Delaware	1	1	Rockland	..	1
Dutchess	2	..	Saratoga	1	..
Erie	1	4	Schenectady	..	1
Essex	1	..	Schoharie	..	1
Franklin	1	..	Schuyler	1	..
Fulton and Hamilton	1	..	Seneca	..	1
Genesee	1	..	St. Lawrence	3	..
Green	..	1	Steuben	2	..
Herkimer	1	..	Suffolk	1	..
Jefferson	2	..	Sullivan	..	1
Kings	2	7	Tioga	1	..
Lewis	1	..	Tompkins	1	..
Livingston	1	..	Ulster	..	3
Madison	2	..	Warren	1	..
Monroe	1	2	Washington	2	..
Montgomery	..	1	Wayne	2	..
New-York	3	18	Westchester	..	3
Niagara	1	1	Wyoming	1	..
			Yates	1	..

Republicans, 66; Democrats, 62.

The Sixth and Ninth Congressional Districts—Mr. Greeley Defeated.

Wards.	Tammany. S. S. Cox.	Republican. Horace Greeley.
9	3843	3916
15	3144	1770
16	3496	2598
Total	9284	8183

FERNANDO WOOD is returned from the Ninth District, he having received 5,427 votes, against 2,865 for ELLINGER, and 923 for HILLYER.

IN KINGS COUNTY.

A Quiet Election—The General Result in Brooklyn.

The election passed off very quietly in Brooklyn. JAMES DUNN, Alderman elect in the Sixth Ward, was arrested at noon, yesterday, in the Second District of his ward for interfering with and assaulting United States Deputy SHERMAN, while endeavoring to arrest a repeater. He was committed for examination. Two repeaters were arrested in the lower wards of the city. The following is a list of the successful candidates:

Congress—Second Dist.	Thomas Kinsella, Dem.
Congress—Third Dist.	Henry W. Slocum, Dem.
Register	Hugh McLaughlin, Dem.
County Clerk	Geo. W. Herman, Dem.
Supt. of the Poor	John J. Scott, Dem.
Justice of Sessions	Stephen J. Voorhis, Dem.
Surrogate	William D. Veeder, Dem.

ASSEMBLY.

Dist.
1. David C. Aitkin, Democrat.
2. Smith C. Baylis, Democrat.
3. Dominic H. Roche, Democrat.
4. Wm. W. Moseley, Democrat.
5. Wm. W. Goodrich, (probably,) Republican.
6. Bernard Haverd, Democrat.
7. William C. Wainright, Democrat.
8. Geo. C. Bennett, Republican.
9. John C. Jacobs, Democrat.

Of the eleven wards voting for Aldermen, three—the Fourth, Twentieth and Twenty-second—have returned Republicans; the remainder elect the regular Democratic nominees.

Brooklyn Vote for Governor Recapitulated by Wards.

Wards.	Woodford.	Hoffman.
First	451	653
Second	241	1305
Third	1025	731
Fourth	850	1180
Fifth	394	2224
Sixth	980	2194
Seventh	1631	1808
Eighth	463	1245
Ninth	680	1486
Tenth	1442	2318
Eleventh	1496	1860
Twelfth	303	2235
Thirteenth	1611	1160
Fourteenth	620	2064
Fifteenth	1076	1059
Sixteenth	931	1915
Seventeenth	1342	1153
Eighteenth	563	730
Nineteenth	1007	806
Twentieth	2036	1217
Twenty-first	1610	1732
Twenty-second	541	886
Total	21285	30,261

THE DAY HERE.

Scenes and Incidents.

The election passed very quietly in this City, although as appears elsewhere a very large number of arrests (mostly for political reasons) were made. The faces of passers-by who halted at the polling-places, bore an inquiring look, and everybody seemed to be interested in the result.

Policemen guarded the doors of the polls, and the United States marshals stood inside watching the ballot-boxes and the voters as they stepped up to deposit their votes. Behind the boxes sat the State inspectors and the United States supervisors of election, who were seemingly possessed with but one idea, which was that of a strict attention to their special duties. Outside crowds of the usual class of people brought out by an election, pressed round the doors. There were to be seen roughs and respectable citizens, colored men and men of all nationalities, sober looking men and men with red noses and other signs of bibulous tendencies. Many of the latter class were plentifully supplied with liquor during the day. Carriages and light wagons were recklessly driven about the streets by politicians, to the imminent danger of pedestrians. Many "gin-mills," whose doors were closed in front, kept an opening in the rear. J. K. MURPHY, keeper of a corner liquor-store uptown, and reported to be in the pay of LAWRENCE O'BRIEN, kept open all day, and must have rendered invaluable service. A drunken man in the saloon stated that he had received $100 from LARRY O'BRIEN to work for him, and that he was to meet him at 4 o'clock in the evening. From the appearance of a half dozen intoxicated men in his company, it is probable that he had been laboring to get others drunk, to influence their votes, and had finally succumbed to King Alcohol himself. Votes were bought openly in the Twentieth Ward, the price paid for them being from $1 to $5 per vote. An Irishman, who was pushing his way through the crowd to the polls in the Twenty-second District of the Twentieth Ward, was stopped by a Tammany politician, with a greasy exterior, a leering expression, and his head covered with "knotted and combined locks," who asked the man who he was going to vote for. "For LEDWITH, Sir," said the American citizen. "I'll give you $5 to vote these tickets," said the tempter, pushing a bundle of Tammany ballots into his hands; "can you read?" he added as the man seemed to hesitate. "No," said the man. "Well, that's what you want to vote," said he pushing him along through the crowd to the polls, "and I'll give you $5." "I'll do it," said the man, and then followed the shameful exhibition of the exchange of a privilege that should be sacred to every freeman, for a paltry consideration.

Respectable colored men of the Twentieth Ward were much outraged and felt great indignation against some of their people who had been tampered with by men working for O'BRIEN, and who substituted O'BRIEN's name for GRIDLEY's, for a few dollars paid to them. Their number, however, was small. At the corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Seventh-avenue, a "shindy" was indulged in by some of the enthusiastic supporters of LEDWITH and the Tammany men. A few bloody noses and cut lips were the result of the affray. It was speedily quelled by the Police, who were somewhat impeded in their movements by the "municipal specials," who were a "rum-looking" set, armed with clubs, and many of them drunk the greater part of the day.

In the First Ward, ROBERT M. WHITE, of No. 29 Greenwich-street, was arrested for illegal registry, upon the complaint of JOHN P. RYAN, Chairman of the Board of Canvassers. WHITE was locked up until the polls closed and the votes were counted, when RYAN could appear against him. JOHN FRETILE, a State Prison convict, who had not been pardoned, was arrested for voting in the Second Election District, he being disfranchised. Judge DOWLING held him for trial in the General Sessions Court. There were a few arrests made here for intoxication.

In the Seventh Ward, in the afternoon, WILLIAM CRAVEN, of No. 82 Madison-street, was arrested, after voting, by Deputy United States Marshal P. J. O'BRIEN. A warrant had been issued in this case two days ago, charging accused with false registry. The affair occurred on the corner of East Broadway and Market-street. CRAVEN had just come out from voting when the marshal tapped him on the shoulder and informed him that he was a prisoner. At once friends pressed around and attempted a rescue. A revolver was thrust into the marshal's mouth, and he was otherwise threatened. Revolvers were drawn, and clubs freely used. For a time there was great excitement—the crowd surging to and fro and uttering shouts and cries. Reinforcements under Marshal BRACKET and the Police arrived, and the prisoner was conveyed to the Madison-street Station-house. JAMES CAIN, of 21 Hamilton-street, was also arrested for illegal voting and lodged in Ludlow-street Jail.

The Eighth and Ninth Wards are the strongholds of the negro vote, and as might naturally be expected that vote was cast in favor of the Republican candidates. The vast majority of the negro vote in the City is located in that section bounded by Canal, Sullivan, Houston-street and the North River. A large portion of this locality is in the Fifth Assembly District, and the colored vote, which numbers about 1,500, and was yesterday brought out for the first time, will probably be the means of electing Mr. W. C. HANNA, Republican candidate for Assembly in this district, and will, at the same time, go far to swell the vote of Mr. GREELEY in this Congressional District. The Ward was quiet during the whole day, all reports in the evening papers of yesterday to the contrary notwithstanding. The negroes affiliated in most pleasant terms with the voters of both parties, and discussion of men and measures was carried on with spirit on both sides. The only thing of note which occurred during the day was about 2½ P. M. when two drunken men stood on the sidewalk opposite the United States Army head-quarters, and began to blackguard the United States soldiery who were quartered in that building. A crowd having collected at this point the two men were taken into custody by the Police and locked up in the Eighth Precinct Station-house. Yesterday, a colored man residing in the Fourteenth Ward was seen distributing the through Democratic ticket to others of his race. He was stationed on the corner of Hester-street and Baxter. The voting in the Eighth Ward was done very quietly, excepting a little excitement in the morning on the part of the colored voters of that Ward. It originated from the voting of the Democratic ticket by one of their own color, and his attempt at repeating on the same ticket. His arrest was ordered by one of the colored deputy marshals, and he was taken to the Wooster-street Police Station. In the Fourteenth Ward several rows occurred at the closing of the polls.

At the polling-place, No. 224 Second-avenue, Mr. PETER COOPER and Mr. DUDLEY FIELD deposited their ballots, and to give our foreign friends an idea of the safety of such a proceeding, Mr. COOPER brought with him an English M. P., who happens to be just now a visitor at his house.

A. HOOP, a special policeman sworn in by Tammany Hall on Monday night, and assigned to the Eleventh District, Sixteenth Ward, had been on his post but one-half hour ere he lost his "locust," and as he was to receive no "honey" unless he returned his club, he most pathetically besought the assistance of the bystanders, even going so far as to offer ten cents for its recovery.

At 4½ o'clock a general mêlée between a number of special policemen and deputy marshals took place on the corner of Seventeenth-street and Ninth-avenue. For some few moments affairs seemed serious, but a mutual withdrawal of the forces produced a calm. There were no arrests.

A fight occurred at the Twelfth District poll, in the Twenty-third Precinct, at 2½ P. M., between JOHN WOLF and HENRY FOLSOM, but was soon quelled by Marshals MCDONALD and GILLECK. It originated in the tearing down of an anonymous placard, purporting to contain a section of Chapter 128, Laws of New-York, forbidding any but State officers to take part in the canvass, and authorizing the arrest of all other parties who did so for misdemeanor. The inspectors hung it up and the marshals pulled it down. The chief deputy marshal of the district states that throughout the whole day the inspectors have thrown every obstacle in the way of the United States officers, even so far as to try to intimidate them. No arrests were made.

The United States Officials—Measures for the Enforcement of the Congressional Law—Troops Held in Readiness—Conference of National and Local Authorities—Protection Extended to the Deputy Marshals.

The old Federal building in Chambers-street, in which are located the offices of the United States Commissioners, the Marshal and the District-Attorney, was the scene of unusual excitement, yesterday. The corridors constantly echoed with the tramp of prisoners arrested for violating the Congressional Election law. Numerous carriages were kept in readiness in front of the building for the purpose of conveying the prisoners to jail. At daylight the Marshal's office was placed in telegraphic communication with the various sections of the City, including Gen. MCDOWELL's head-quarters, by a special wire attached to the Western Union line, and an operator was detailed to receive messages from the chief deputy marshals and supervisors of the different districts, and to forward orders for the guidance of the latter officials in cases of emergency. Gen. SHARPE and Col. DES ANGES, his chief aid, were present at the office from the opening to the closing of the polls, being prepared to commence sharp measures for the enforcement of the law on the slightest warning.

District-Attorney DAVIS and his associates, Messrs. PURDY and DAVIES, were also in attendance to give legal advice. Everything progressed quietly until about 2 o'clock, at which time intelligence was received that CORNELIUS CORSON, "Chief of the Bureau of Elections," had issued an order to the inspectors, informing them that the United States officers were not empowered to remain at the polls to witness the counting after the vote for Congress had been disposed of. This was justly regarded as a Tammany trick to open the way to frauds, and was construed into an attempt to evade the agreement made between the Federal and City authorities. The danger was considered imminent, and there was strong talk of affording military protection to the deputies and supervisors in the discharge of their duties. The excitement was intensified by the arrival of Hon. JOHN FOX, one of the leaders of the Young Democracy, with the announcement that the Police were driving the United States officers away from the polls in the First Ward. Marshal SHARPE told his subordinates to preserve the peace until 4 o'clock, if possible. In the meantime, District-Attorney DAVIS and Marshal SHARPE had arranged for a conference with the City authorities, with a view of annulling the obnoxious order circulated by CARSON, and of obviating the necessity for military interference. Hon. CALEB CUSHING, special attorney for the Government, proceeded immediately to Police Head-quarters, when he was met by Mr. E. W. STOUGHTON, Col. BLISS and Commissioner BOSWORTH, President of the Board of Police. The consultation happily resulted in the signing of the following order, which was dispatched to the various Station-houses by telegraph:

To Police Captains:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 28.—To prevent any misunderstanding growing out of instructions to inspectors of election, from Chief of Bureau of Election, you will be particular to see that the United States supervisors have facilities and full opportunity to witness the counting of the votes from the beginning to the end of the canvass, and to attach certificates, as provided in the second section of General Order No. 27.

JOHN J. KELSO, Superintendent.

To Police Captains:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 29.—To prevent all possible misunderstanding, you will construe General Order No. 28, as requiring that the supervisors be placed in the same relative position as to distance from the table on which the ballots are counted that they have been to the table on which they were received. They must be placed so near to the inspectors that they can see the counting is correctly made.

JOHN J. KELSO, Superintendent.

Afterward the following telegram was sent out:

5:30 P. M.

To All:

If you have any United States supervisors or deputy marshals under arrest discharge them at once, keeping data for future use.

JOHN J. KELSO, Superintendent.

Mayor HALL sent copies of these orders to Marshal SHARPE for his information, and received the following reply:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received yours with the inclosure, and have to thank you for the same. I have also to thank Superintendent KELSO for his courtesies throughout the day.

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal.

Hon. A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

The effect of the order was to prevent any collision between the national and local officers, the former being permitted to remain near the ballot-boxes until all the votes had been counted. The United States Marshal and District-Attorney were fully determined to support the deputies and supervisors in the legitimate performance of their duties, and troops were stationed in several parts of the City to prevent any riot which might occur. About 400 men were placed in a building in Forty-sixth-street, and a Commissioner (SHIELDS) attended there during the day with the intention of ordering them out as provided by law in case of trouble. Another large force was assembled at the head-quarters of the Department of the East in Houston-street, under command of Gen. KIDDOO. The lower part of the City was covered by troops commanded by Gen. VOGDES, who made his head-quarters in the brown-stone building at No. 294 Broadway. Fortunately their services were not required, as the supervisors were not molested at the polls.

Arrest of Police Justice Cox by United States Officers.

A bench warrant was issued last week for the arrest of Police Justice Cox on an indictment, in which he was charged, together with Police Captain MCCAFRY, of the Eighth Precinct, with comprising and confining to abstract the operation of the United States law. It was alleged that the accused had endeavored to intimidate the colored Deputy Marshals of the Eighth Ward, by arresting them on false charges. COX was arrested last night at the Eighth Ward Police Station by Deputy Marshal DOWLEY and was removed to Ludlow-street Jail. WILLIAM M. TWEED, PETER B. SWEENEY and HUGH SMITH subsequently visited the District Attorney's office and interceded for the prisoner's release on bail. They offered to become sureties for his appearance. Judge DAVIS consented to his release on $10,000 bail, and he will probably be discharged today.

The Federal Troops and the Militia.

During yesterday forenoon members of the First Division National Guard were somewhat nervous, as many of them fully expected that the alarm would be sounded for their services. But as the day wore on and no alarm came, our citizen soldiers became easy in their minds and forgot to listen for the fire-bells. Gen. SHALER remained at his head-quarters nearly all day, and several of his staff were also present, in readiness for any emergency. The action of the United States authorities in assuming control of the National Guard forces completely nullified any intention of using any militia in the service of Tammany; so that the adroit movement made by Gov. HOFFMAN was neatly checked by the authorities in Washington. The armories were visited by many members during the day, but nothing unusual occurred. The Ninth Regiment seemed the most active, but as the majority of the members are either in the pay of Tammany or the Erie Ring, they naturally found more leisure than those who belong to a self-supporting organization. The orders issued by Col. FISK, and published in yesterday's TIMES, had, no doubt, something to do with the large attendance of members; but they were not needed, so the majority went home at an early hour.

The movements of United States troops on Monday night were singularly successful, so far as secrecy went. Citizens happening to be in Broadway, near Reade-street, about 9 o'clock, were surprised by the silent progress of five or six companies of the First Regiment Artillery. The men wore their overcoats, and had their blankets slung over their shoulders in true campaign style. These troops were under command of Gen. HUNT, and crossed Broadway in a few seconds, and suddenly disappeared from view. They were safely quartered in the upper portion of a building in Reade-street, and remained there all day in readiness for any movement calculated to disturb the peace of the City. There were other bodies of troops quartered in the City, a portion being located in the Army building in Houston-street. The men were kept rigidly indoors, and their presence was scarcely suspected by the public. Very few of the policemen on post seemed to recognize the troops as they passed, and it was not until after daylight yesterday that the fact of their presence be

Continued on Fifth Page.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ON COMPARATIVE LONGEVITY IN MAN AND THE LOWER ANIMALS. By E. RAY LANKESTER, B. A. London: MACMILLAN & Co. 1870.

This treatise, which has lately received a prize from the University of Oxford, contributes several new ideas and classifications to the subject. "By longevity," says the author, "must be understood the length of time during which life is exhibited in an individual." But this obvious definition prepares the way for novel discriminations between the different quantities of life that may be considered: "Firstly, various individuals enjoy various durations of life. That men, cats, mice, bees and buttercups live for different periods of time is matter of experience; and not only this, but all men do not live equally long, nor all cats, nor all bees and flowers. Hence, every individual has its own longevity, if we understand that term to mean duration of life. On looking a little further, we readily discover that there is a closer agreement as to duration of life (though we cannot deal with accurate numbers) between the individuals of the same species than there is between the individuals of different species; and, though the individuals of the same species exhibit great variation in their length of life, yet there is a probable duration which characterizes the species, and is the same, therefore, for all the individuals. We thus, then, have individual and specific longevity."

LANKESTER further divides specific longevity into "average longevity," or the average duration of life of all the individuals of a species; in other words, the expectation of life at birth, and the potential longevity, or the normal "lease of life" of the species, unaffected by accident or disease. The term "mortality" may be called the converse synonym of the average longevity. The average longevity, however, of a group of individuals is but slightly related to their potential longevity. "From enemies preying upon the young, from disease, from a severe struggle for food, or from the accidents of dispersion, vast numbers of the individuals of the group may die at a very early age. Those, on the other hand, which survive, may live to a period of time quite unaffected by the conditions which acted on them in early stages of existence. Thus, from great destruction of young, the average longevity may be brought very low, and not indicate directly at all the potential longevity," or natural capacity of life in the species. To determine this more important datum, the normal longevity of any species, it then becomes necessary to estimate "the probable after-lifetime of an individual when it has attained the average longevity of the species," or else "to use the probable after-lifetime of an individual at that age when it has passed some crisis, such as the maturity of the reproductive organs." But the idea of longevity must be further subdivided in order to be profitably investigated. "Man may take an animal or a plant, and by removing the agencies to which the creature is born, and carefully substituting others, may cause it to live much longer than it could possibly do if left to its natural conditions. Thus man may take a bird, and by providing it with food, and protecting it from competition with its fellows, from accidents and enemies, and from the want caused by weakness in old age, protract its life. Parrots, thus, live even one hundred years, and goldfinches twenty-three, which, there is good reason to believe, is far beyond their length of life when in a state of nature. Many plants by attention are made perennial or biennial, whereas in natural conditions they would be annual."

Hence there is one limit to life which is proper to the species, under the conditions which nature actually supplies, and another to which the care of man can protract the duration of life, the limit beyond which no power that we know can extend it. The first period LANKESTER calls "Normal Potential Longevity," the second "Absolute Potential Longevity."

We have, then, these three qualities of life—the average, the normal, and the absolute or potential longevity. The normal life period may be divided into three elements: First, the period of evolution, (including in this term both growth and development;) second, the period through which reproductive activity is spread; and, third, the period of dissolution or decay.

What are the causes that favor longevity? In the first place, high individuation, *i. e.*, complex structure and large bulk; and, second, small expenditure. Expenditure is of two kinds—that involved in the wear and tear of obtaining and assimilating food, and generally carrying on the life, and that involved in the propagation of the species. By diminishing or increasing either of these we favor or we antagonize longevity. Expenditure of either sort uses up the matter of life—the protoplasm, as HUXLEY calls it—and hastens the period of natural decay. Each individual has thus a store of life material, accumulated in youth, expended in age. The aim of hygiene is to make this supply last as long as possible beyond the mere average limit of life, and to attain, as nearly as possible, the limit of the potential, or utmost possible longevity. But nothing can relax the physical laws which fix the absolute longevity of the individual.

LANKESTER's account of the actual duration of different forms of life is interesting. We quote the best established points:

Insects.—The imago lives from a few hours to six months, dying on reproduction. The larva lives from a week to four years or more. A man in London, with performing fleas, finds that nine months is a very great age for them to attain.

Fish are not known to get feeble as they grow old. BUFFON saw a carp in a pond of the Comte DE MAUREPAS that was 150 years old and lively. The pike has attained a probable age of 267 years, and the salmon of 100.

Reptiles.—The tortoise attains 175 and 200 years; crocodiles even a greater age. Fish and reptiles do not die, strictly speaking, from old age, but from mechanical or accidental causes—their size increasing, like that of trees, as long as they live.

Birds, like mammals, may die of old age; their growth is limited. Parrots, "which are unquestionably," says Mr. LANKESTER, "the very highest of birds in development, live probably the longest." Instances are well authenticated of their reaching the age of 120 years. The falcon and the raven probably exceed the limit of a century, and the goose attains it.

Mammals.—The general cause of death is the same as for birds—the actual exhaustion of the life forces. The Greenland whale lives probably for 300-400 years, as inferred from the growth of the baleen. The Asiatic elephant certainly lives 120 years, and probably sometimes even four times as long as this. The horse lives 25 years; the Bishop of Metz had one, however, that reached the age of 40. The mule is longer lived. The camel attains the age of 40-100 years. The ox 15-20 years; the bull, 10 years; the sheep and goat, 12 years; the dog, 10-34 years; the cat, 9-18 years. Man—The average age of Englishmen dying at 51 and upward ("normal potential longevity,") 75-5 years.

The Chinese division of human life is interesting. The age of 10 is called the Opening Degree; 20, Youth expired; 30, Strength and marriage; 40, Officially apt; 50, Error-knowing; 60, Cycle closing; 70, Rare bird of age; 80, Rusty visage; 90, Delayed; 100, Age's extremity. FLOURENS's division is more scientific: 1-10 years, Infancy; 10-20, Adolescence; 20-30, First youth; 30-40, Second youth; 40-55, First manhood; 55-70, Second manhood; 70-85, First old age; 85-100, Second and last old age.

It is surprising to learn how few are the well-authenticated cases of longevity exceeding a century. The cases constantly reported as such rest, almost without exception, upon report, and not upon registration. Sir CORNEWALL LEWIS and other writers upon this subject have gone so far as to doubt the possibility of man's longevity exceeding one hundred years; and the cases of PARR, JENKINS, and others hardly less famous, have been clearly shown to rest on no proper evidence. Still, it is clear that CORNEWALL LEWIS has reached, in LANKESTER's words, "a fanciful conclusion" in arbitrarily limiting man to one hundred years. The fascination of numbers has had some share in this. There are well-authenticated cases of persons who have exceeded this age, as those of WILLIAM SHULDHAM, who lived from 1742 to 1845, and of THOMAS HART DAVIES, who was 109 years old at death, as proved by the registration of baptism. But Dr. LANKESTER says that, "on *à priori* grounds, he would not deny the possibility of a longevity of 120 years."

A well-known resident of this City is referred to in Dr. LANKESTER's work as among the remarkable instances of longevity. Born in 1766, this gentleman claims to remember seeing Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON in the streets of London; and he is three years the senior of the twelve great men who were born, as if to corroborate astrological doctrines, in the year of the last transit of Venus. Probably no other single year ever produced such imperial names as those of Napoleon, Soult, Ney and Wellington,—Brunel, Mehemet Ali, Turner, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Châteaubriand and Castlereagh,—Cuvier and Wm. von Humboldt,—men who revolutionised science, art, politics and affairs. Alexander Humboldt, the brothers Schlegel, Coleridge, Southey, Campbell, Byron, Lamb, Moore and other great men that seem to belong to a distant past, were younger than this remarkable Englishman by a still greater number of years.

The volume closes with various tables of longevity, which substantiate the following conclusions:

1. The average longevity of man has immensely increased in Europe since the early ages. But this simply means that early mortality has been checked, and that society now saves a large proportion of the feeble and sickly children to a sufficient age to take part in its affairs.

2. There is no proof that the normal longevity of man, *i. e.*, his expectation of life after puberty, has been at all augmented. No gain in human vitality is demonstrated; though the author, as a professed adherent of the doctrine of evolution, does not deny the probability that such a gain has taken place.

3. Savage lives are very much shorter than civilised. German, American and French lives are shorter than the English. Sovereigns are short-lived. Women have, especially in advanced periods of ages, a better expectation of life than men. The clergy, medical men, lawyers, literati and artists are long-lived in the order named.

THE ORIGIN OF CIVILIZATION AND THE PRIMITIVE CONDITION OF MAN, MENTAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF SAVAGES. By SIR JOHN LUBBOCK. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

The present volume is the second in a series of works by the same author, of which the purport is to illustrate man's earliest history. The first in the series treats of pre-historic times; the present work, and a third which is to follow it, are devoted to the collation of facts respecting the condition of the inferior or less developed races. The subjects already discussed are the social and mental condition of savages, their art, their systems of marriage and relationship, their religions, moral character and laws.

"We have much difficulty in realising," says the author, "the extreme mental inferiority of the lower savages." GALTON, in his African travels, found tribes of such limited intelligence that they could not count beyond two. The wild men of the interior of Borneo are found living "absolutely in a state of nature; who neither cultivate the ground nor live in huts; who neither eat rice nor salt, and who do not associate with each other, but rove about the woods like wild beasts; the sexes meet in the jungle or the man carries away a woman from some campong. * * These poor creatures are looked upon and treated by the other Dyaks as wild beasts." (p. 5.) And LICHTENSTEIN thus describes a Bushman: "One of our guests, who appeared about fifty years of age, who had gray hair and a bristly beard, whose forehead, nose, cheeks and chin were all smeared over with black grease, having only a white circle round the eye, washed clean with the tears occasioned by smoking—this man had the true physiognomy of the small blue ape of Caffraria. What gives the more verity to such a comparison was the vivacity of his eyes and the flexibility of his eyebrows, which he worked up and down with every change of countenance. There was not a single feature that evinced a consciousness of mental powers. When a piece of meat was given him, and, half rising, he stretched out a distrustful arm to take it, he snatched it hastily and stuck it immediately into the fire, peering around with his little keen eyes as if fearing lest some one should take it away again; and all this was done with such looks and gestures that any one must have been ready to swear he had taken the example of them entirely from an ape."

By an ample collection of authorities, including not less than 200 of the principal voyagers and explorers who have left a record of their observations, LUBBOCK is enabled to draw a vivid picture of the principal phases of primitive life. All savage life is primitive life,—the life that the ancestors of the most civilised races led; for societies "do not advance concurrently, but at different rates of progress;" and we are, therefore, even yet in a position "to watch and describe the infancy of mankind." By this overlapping of the different strata of social development we are made, in a sense, contemporaneous with the earliest ages; we are enabled to study the phenomena presented by races that are as yet separated by a narrow interval, at least in mental power, from the higher members of the brute creation, on the one hand, than from ourselves on the other; and the purport of LUBBOCK's very able treatise is to show at once the immense depth from which the modern civilizations have sprung, and the still greater distance to which, so flexible and susceptible of development is human nature, the highest civilizations may yet expect to rise. As the geologist studies the deeper portions of the earth's strata by means of the upheavals and subsidences which bring them to the surface, so the student of sociology finds the remotest antiquity brought before his eyes by these solutions of continuity in historic development. LUBBOCK's work is among the ablest specimens of the modern method of scientific inquiry as applied to the study of man's evolution upon the planet.

THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF RELIGIOUS BELIEF. By S. BARING GOULD, M. A. Part II. CHRISTIANITY. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1870.

DISCOURSES ON THE RATIONALITY OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION. By Rev. ABIEL SILVER. Boston: HENRY H. & T. W. CARTER. 1870.

SWEDENBORG AND MODERN BIBLICAL CRITICISM. By Rev. EDWIN GOULD, M. A. Boston: HENRY H. & T. W. CARTER. 1870.

DOCTRINE OF THE LORD IN THE PRIMITIVE CHRISTIAN CHURCH. By S. F. DIKE. Boston: HENRY H. & T. W. CARTER. 1870.

We group these volumes together not because of any special affinity between them, but because they are, in common, the outcome of one of the most pronounced tendencies of the present age—that, namely, which seeks to reconcile the dictates of reason with the truths of revealed religion. The variety of methods by which this is sought to be effected, is characteristic of the transitional period in which we live, when old things are passing away and the new have only partially appeared to occupy their place. The empire which the severe methods of modern science have gained over the thought of our time, is more or less visible in them all, while the necessity of disputing the supremacy of merely physical truth forms the chief reason for their existence.

The Origin and Development of Religious Belief is a reprint of the second instalment of a somewhat remarkable book. The author has employed the "pitiless" logic of HEGEL for a purpose that could have astonished no one more than the philosopher himself. HEGEL's dogma of the impossibility of knowing the absolute save through an intermediary, is made the fundamental axiom of an argument which seeks to prove Christianity by a reference to the wants and limitations of man's nature. Viewed from a strictly judicial standpoint, the author finds that neither miracles, prophecy, history nor scripture can furnish satisfactory evidence of the mystery of the Incarnation. In default of unimpeachable testimony from these witnesses, the author concludes that to every Christian the evidence for the central fact of his belief is to be found in "his own nature, crying out to see God face to face, and live." The union of divinity with humanity is held to be necessary, in order that man's nature "may find its complete religious satisfaction, in order that there should be an adequate basis for morals," a secure foundation for the rights of man, a correlation between authority and force, a conciliation between the duties a man owes to himself and those he owes to his neighbors, and an adequate incentive to progress. Thus, on a basis strictly rational, the author proceeds to define the sphere of the Bible, the Church, and the various developments of Christian belief. Without hazarding an opinion upon the success of his effort in the region of faith and dogma, we readily concede to him the praise of having written a very suggestive and original book.

The *Discourses* of Mr. SILVER are based upon what is called the "New Jerusalem," or Swedenborgian system of faith. The author expounds his views with much clearness and no little ability.

The treatise of Mr. GOULD on *Modern Biblical Criticism* is another effort to expound the views of EMMANUEL SWEDENBORG in reference to the canon of Scripture. There is the usual amount of argument from philosophical analogy and natural symbolism, which are so much in favor with the new Church.

The treatise of Mr. DIKE is an attempt to show from the works of the ante-Nicene Fathers that the Primitive Christian Church believed in what the author calls the "Divine Humanity of our Lord." The book is another sample of the prolific literature of Swedenborgianism.

—The prospectus of the proposed publication of a translation and popular adaptation of SECHTER's celebrated work on the theory of harmony has appeared over the signature of Mr. G. C. MUELLER, at SCHIRMER's, and subscriptions in view of its intended issue are being received. The English student of harmony need hardly be told that obscurity of plan and of language is the principal characteristic of most text-books on this subject. The advantages claimed for the new work—which is entitled "The Correct Order of Fundamental Harmonies; or Of the Fundamental Bass and its Inversions and Substitutes, by Simon Sechter, formerly Organist to the Imperial Court, and Professor of the Theory of Harmony in the Conservatory of Vienna"—are that it renders perfectly intelligible the essential difference between consonances and dissonances, and shows all the consequences which naturally arise therefrom; that it furnishes such clear and certain rules for the entrance and succession of the fundamental and inverted chords as are found in no other work; that it gives plain directions how to construe real and apparent, *i. e.*, passing chords, and how to distinguish the former from the latter; that it presents a clear view of the subject of Suspensions, illustrated by a great number of examples, and, finally, that it furnishes unerring rules for changing diatonic into chromatic chords. Mr. MUELLER's translation and adaptation of the work has been commended by Messrs. BERGMANN, THOMAS, MASON, MILLS, BRISTOW and TIMM, and the two artists first named have declared it to be the best and clearest treatise and guide on the themes indicated.

Magazines.

—*The North American Review*, October.—Whether the settlement of the *Alabama* claims question is to be long delayed or not, any calm and dispassionate review of the whole subject, from competent sources, must be acceptable. Mr. MOUNTAGUE BERNARD, Chichele Professor of International Law and Diplomacy in the University of Oxford, has endeavored to present such in his recent *Historical Account of the Neutrality of Great Britain during the American Civil War*, a work to which the *North American* now devotes a careful and able paper. The reviewer concedes to the book an upright intention, and a prevailing spirit of candor and impartiality, and he adds, that it is a model for those on this side of the water who cultivate the science of international law. The article in which this opinion is embodied is valuable for the condensed and brief, but perfectly clear, outline of the arguments used by both sides which it gives, and for the analytical justice with which they are treated. The aim of its writer, Prof. WOOLSEY, like that of his Oxford contemporary, is to convey real information, and to dispel international mistakes and prejudices which have already done their full share of mischief. "Contributions to the Theory of Natural Selection," by ALFRED RUSSELL WALLACE, is a series of essays by a writer well known as laboring in the same scientific field as Mr. DARWIN. Mr. CHAUNCEY WRIGHT's present review of them expresses cordial admiration of many things in the book, and says that after all the doctrines of special providences, and the metaphysical isolation of human nature, are based upon barbaric conceptions of dignity, which are restricted in their application by every step forward in the progress of science. And the sense of security they give us of the most sacred things is more than replaced by the ever-growing sense of the universality of inviolable laws. An interesting map by FREDERICK H. HEDGE, discusses the "Method of History," and its development at various stages of human progress. "Congressional Reform" is a thoughtful paper by GAMALIEL BRADFORD, upon the fundamental defects of organization, by which the work of Congress is impeded and its value restricted. Various reforms are suggested, and among them that the members of the Cabinet should occupy seats in the two Houses. The general purport of the article is to recommend a more complete unity of action between the Departments and the Legislature, by which the efficiency of both would be promoted. "English Aristocracy and English Labor," by EDWARD BROOKS, treats of what, in the opinion of many close observers, is the one question of gravest import to England. The actual condition of kings, says the writer, is the outgrowth of the Conquest. Serfdom simply changed into caste and the serfs into paupers, but if the landlords are wise they will recognise "that property has its duties as well as its rights," &c. PIERRE BAYLE, the French philosophical writer, and his tomes, form the subject of an interesting sketch, by F. SHELDON. "France Under the Second Empire," is the title of a paper by H. W. HOMANS, containing much that is suggestive, and which he concludes by remarking that "the half-way house of limited monarchy would be our prediction of France's next *stable* phase, if we were rash enough to make a prediction, which we are not." There are other contributions, critical notices, &c., which complete what may be considered a varied and ably written series of articles in this number of the *North American*.

The second number of the *New Era*, the new Jewish Monthly is an advance in point of variety and interest upon its predecessor. The editor, Rev. RAPHAEL D. C. LEWIN, contributes the first installment of what promises to be an interesting series of papers on the question, "What is a Jew?" Like other productions from the same pen, it is vigorous, pointed, and eloquent. Another leading feature of the number is the first part of a story under the title of "Babette." The writer, who appears under what is evidently a *nom de plume*—Philip Bart—is a new hand in our periodical literature. He displays, in his opening chapter, a wonderful command of dramatic and sparkling dialogue, and opens what promises to be a somewhat original and sparkling work of fiction. An essay upon "Oliver Goldsmith" is very pleasantly written, and the other contents of the number are of fully average merit.

The Formation of the Ollivier Ministry—Extracts from the Imperial Correspondence.

The ninth installment of the Imperial correspondence discloses the steps taken for the formation of the Ollivier Ministry. On the 3d of October, 1869, OLLIVIER writes: "If the Emperor thinks he can make use of me, let him get all the advantage possible out of me; let him insert a notification in the *Moniteur*, charging me with the formation of a Ministry. This will startle people, and be of use.' On Oct. 30, M. PIETRI writes to M. DUVERNOIS that His Majesty has consented to receive M. OLLIVIER; and, in order to ensure secrecy and avoid any comments of the Press, the latter is directed to leave Paris by a train which starts in the evening after dark, and to return the next morning before daybreak. He is advised to cover his face with a scarf. M. DUVERNOIS' reply, marked private and immediate, is as follows: 'OLLIVIER will leave this evening at 8 o'clock. He will cover his head with a scarf and will not wear his spectacles. This will prevent his being recognised." The Emperor seems at first to have desired that OLLIVIER should join the Ministry then in power, instead of forming a new one. This plan the Deputy combats forcibly in a letter to M. DUVERNOIS of the 7th of November, and announces his intention of withdrawing from the negotiations. Next follows a long series of letters giving every step of the negotiation up to the formation of the Ministry. We extract the most curious passages. On the 10th of November, 1870, the future Prime Minister writes to DUVERNOIS: "Announce me in the *Peuple* in such a way as to efface the impression of your last articles. If you come to the Interior" (it was proposed to make him Under Secretary of State,) "you must mean liberty, not reaction." The next day he has decided to cast in his lot with the Imperial régime. "The Emperor's letter is so confiding and noble that it triumphs over all my scruples. I have made up my mind, and am ready to march to the combat." This does not, however, prevent his offering good advice to his sovereign, for on the 12th he writes: "Call young men to your aid, Sire; they alone can save your son; the egotistical old men who surround you think only of themselves. * * * This change in our officials is absolutely necessary; otherwise, you will perish of inanition in the midst of the incapable and pusillanimous cohort of your functionaries."

BENJAMIN DISRAELI

General Preface to the Romancer's Collected Works—The Purpose of His Earlier Productions—That of "Lothair" Unmentioned.

The following preface will appear in the collected edition of Mr. DISRAELI's works:

AN AMERICAN SUGGESTION.

An American gentleman, with more than courtesy, has forwarded to me a vast number of notices of *Lothair* which have appeared in the leading journals of his country. He tells me that, irrespective of literary "organs," there are in the Union 5,000 newspapers, and it is not impossible that some notice of *Lothair* might appear in each of these. However various may be the opinions of those which I thus possess, they appear to me generally to be sincere, and in point of literary ability, taste, style and critical acumen, I think they need not fear competition with the similar productions of our own land. My English publishers also have made a collection of the notices of this work in our own country, and though we have not yet five thousand newspapers, the aggregate of articles is in amount, perhaps unprecedented. I have nothing to complain of in their remarks. One could hardly expect at home the judicial impartiality of a foreign land. Personal influences inevitably mingle in some degree with such productions. There are critics who, abstractedly, do not approve of successful books, particularly if they have failed in the same style; social acquaintances also of lettered taste, and especially contemporaries whose public life has not exactly realised the vain dreams of their fussy existence, would seize the accustomed opportunity of welcoming with affected discrimination about nothing, and elaborate controversy about trifles, the production of a friend, and there is always, both in politics and literature, the race of the Dennises, the Oldmixons and Curls, who flatter themselves that by systematically libeling some eminent personage of their times, they have a chance of descending to posterity; but, so far as I am concerned, they have always been disappointed. A distinguished individual has suggested that, in a preface to this edition of my collected works, I might give my own views of the purport of *Lothair*. It strikes me, with all deference, that it would not be a little presumptuous for an author thus to be the self-critic of volumes which appeared only a few months ago. Their purport to the writer seems clear enough, and as they have been more extensively read both by the people of the United Kingdom and the United States than any work which has appeared for the last half century, I will even venture to assume that on this point they are all of the same opinion as myself. But, on some other works, the youngest of which were written a quarter of a century ago, it would, perhaps, be in me not impertinent now to make a few remarks. *Coningsby*, *Sybil*, and *Tancred* form a real trilogy; that is to say, they treat of the same subject, and endeavor to complete that treatment. The origin and character of our political parties, their influence on the condition of the people of this country, some picture of the moral and physical condition of that people, and some intimation of the means by which it might be elevated and improved, were themes which had long engaged my meditation.

THOUGHTS OF BOYHOOD.

Born in a library, and trained from early childhood by learned men who did not share the passions and the prejudices of our political and social life, I had imbibed on some subjects conclusions different from those which generally prevail, and especially with reference to the history of our own country. How an oligarchy had been substituted for a kingdom, and a narrow-minded and bigoted fanaticism flourished in the name of religious liberty, were problems long to me insoluble, but which early interested me. But what most attracted my musing, even as a boy, were the elements of our political parties, and the strange mystification by which that which was national in its Constitution had become odious, and that which was exclusive was presented as popular. What has mainly led to this confusion of public thought and this uneasiness of society, is our habitual carelessness in not distinguishing between the excellence of a principle and its injurious or obsolete application. The feudal system may have worn out, but its main principle, that the tenure of property should be the fulfillment of duty, is the essence of good government. The divine right of Kings may have been a plea for feeble tyrants, but the divine right of government is the key-stone of human progress, and without it governments sink into police, and a nation is degraded into a mob. National institutions were the ramparts of the multitude against large estates exercising political power derived from a limited class. The Church was in theory, and once it had been in practice, the spiritual and intellectual trainer of the people. The privileges of the multitude and the prerogatives of the Sovereign had grown up together, and together they had waned. Under the plea of Liberalism, all the institutions which were the bulwarks of the multitude had been sapped and weakened, and nothing had been substituted for them. The people were without education, and, relatively to the advance of science and the comfort of the superior classes, their condition had deteriorated, and their physical quality as a race was threatened. Those who in theory were the national party, and who sheltered themselves under the institutions of the country against the oligarchy had both by a misconception and a neglect of their duties, become, and justly become, odious; while the oligarchy, who had mainly founded themselves on the plunder of the popular estate, either in the shape of the possessions of the Church or the domains of the Crown, had by the patronage of certain general principles which they only meagrely applied, assumed, and to a certain degree acquired, the character of a popular party. But no party was national; one was exclusive and odious, and the other liberal and cosmopolitan. The perverse deviations of political parties from their original significance may at first sight seem only subjects of historical curiosity, but they assume a different character when they practically result in the degradation of a people.

THE TASK OF THE TORY PARTY.

To change back the oligarchy into a generous aristocracy round a real throne; to infuse life and vigor into the Church as the trainer of the nation, by the revival of the Convocation, then dumb, on a wide basis, and not, as has been since done, in the shape of a priestly section; to establish a commercial code on the principles successfully negotiated by Lord BOLINGBROKE at Utrecht, and which, though baffled at the time by a Whig Parliament, were subsequently and triumphantly vindicated by his political pupil and heir, Mr. PITT; to govern Ireland according to the policy of CHARLES I., and not of OLIVER CROMWELL; to emancipate the political constituency of 1832 from its sectarian bondage and contracted sympathies; to elevate the physical as well as the moral condition of the people, by establishing that labor required regulation as much as property; and all this rather by the use of ancient forms and the restoration of the past than by political revolutions founded on abstract ideas, appeared to be the course which the circumstances of this country required, and which, practically speaking, could only, with all their faults and backslidings, be undertaken and accomplished by a reconstructed Tory Party. When I attempted to enter public life I expressed these views, long meditated, to my countrymen, but they met with little encouragement. He who steps out of the crowd is listened to with suspicion or with heedlessness; and forty years ago there prevailed a singular ignorance of the political history of our country. I had no connection either in the Press or in public life. I incurred the accustomed penalty of being looked on as a visionary, and what I knew to be facts were treated as paradoxes.

"TEN YEARS AFTERWARD."

Ten years afterward affairs had changed. I had been some time in Parliament, and had friends who had entered public life with myself, and who listened always with interest, and sometimes with sympathy, to views which I had never ceased to enforce. Living much together, without combination, we acted together. Some of those who were then my companions have, like myself, since taken some part in the conduct of public affairs; two of them, and those who were not the least interested in our speculations, have departed. One was GEORGE SMYTHE, afterward seventh Lord STRANGFORD, a man of brilliant gifts, of dazzling wit, infinite culture, and fascinating manners. His influence over youth was remarkable, and he could promulgate a new faith with graceful enthusiasm. HENRY HOPE, the eldest son of the author of *Anastasius* was of a different nature, but he was learned and accomplished, possessed a penetrating judgment and an inflexible will. Master of a vast fortune, his house naturally became our frequent rendezvous; and it was at the Deepdene that he first urged the expediency of my treating in a literary form those views and subjects which were the matter of our frequent conversation. This was the origin of *Coningsby, or the New Generation*, which I commenced under his roof, and which I inscribed to his name. The derivation and character of political parties, the condition of the people which had been the consequence of them, the duties of the Church as a main remedial agency in our present state, were the three principal topics which I intended to treat; but I found they were too vast for the space I had allotted to myself. These were launched in *Coningsby*, but the origin and condition of political parties, the first portion of the theme, was the only one completely handled in that work.

THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Next year, (1845,) in *Sybil, or the Two Nations*, I considered the condition of the people, and the whole work, generally speaking, was devoted to that portion of my scheme. At that time the Chartist agitation was still fresh in the public memory, and its repetition was far from improbable. I had mentioned to my friend, the late THOMAS DUNCOMBE, and who was my friend before I entered the House of Commons, something of what I was contemplating; and he offered and obtained for my perusal the whole of the correspondence of FEARGUS O'CONNOR, when conductor of the *Northern Star*, with the leaders and chief actors of the Chartist movement. I had visited and observed with care all the localities introduced: and as an accurate and never exaggerated picture of a remarkable period in our domestic history, and of a popular organization, which, in its extent and completeness, has perhaps never been equaled, the pages of *Sybil* may, I venture to believe, be consulted with confidence. In recognising the Church as a powerful agent in the previous development of England, and possibly the most efficient means of that renovation of the national spirit which was desired, it seemed to me that the time had arrived when it became my duty to ascend to the origin of that great ecclesiastical corporation, and consider the position of the descendants of that race who had been the founders of Christianity. Some of the great truths of ethnology were necessarily involved in such discussions. Familiar as we all are now with such themes, the House of Israel being now freed from the barbarism of mediæval misconception, and judged, like all other races, by their contributions to the existing sum of human welfare, and the general influence of the race on human action being universally recognised as the key of history, the difficulty and hazard of touching for the first time on such topics cannot now be easily appreciated. But public opinion recognised both the truth and sincerity of these views, and, with its sanction, in *Tancred, or the New Crusade*, the third portion of the triology, I completed their development. It will be seen that the general spirit of these productions ran counter to the views which had been long prevalent in England, and which may be popularly, though not altogether accurately, described as utilitarian. They recognized imagination in the government of nations as a quality not less important than reason. They trusted much to a popular sentiment, which rested on an heroic tradition, and was sustained by the high spirit of a free aristocracy. Their economic principles were not unsound, but they looked upon the health and knowledge of the multitude as not the least precious part of the wealth of nations. In asserting the doctrine of race, they were entirely opposed to the equality of man, and similar abstract dogmas, which have destroyed ancient society without creating a satisfactory substitute. Resting on popular sympathies and popular privileges, they held that no society was durable unless it was built upon the principles of loyalty and religious reverence.

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH.

The writer and those who acted with him looked, then, upon the Anglican Church as a main machinery by which these results might be realized. There were few great things left in England, and the Church was one. Nor do I now doubt that if a quarter of a century ago there had arisen a churchman equal to the occasion, the position of ecclesiastical affairs in this country would have been very different from that which they now occupy. But these great matters fell into the hands of monks and schoolmen; and little more than a year after the publication of *Coningsby*, the secession of Dr. NEWMAN dealt a blow to the Church of England under which it still reels. That extraordinary event has been "apologized" for, but has never been explained. It was a mistake and a misfortune. The tradition of the Anglican Church was powerful. Resting on the Church of Jerusalem, modified by the Divine school of Galilee, it would have found that rock of truth which Providence, by the instrumentality of the Semitic race, had promised to St. Peter. Instead of that, the seceders sought refuge in mediæval superstitions, which are generally only the embodiment of pagan ceremonies and creeds.

GLOOMY PROSPECTS.

It cannot be denied that the aspect of the world and this country, to those who have faith in the spiritual nature of man, is at this time dark and distressful. They listen to doubts, and denials of an active Providence; what is styled materialism is in the ascendant. To those who believe that an atheistical society, though it may be polished and amiable, involves the seeds of anarchy, the prospect is full of gloom. This disturbance in the mind of nations has been occasioned by two causes—firstly, by the powerful assault on the divinity of the Semitic literature by the Germans; and, secondly, by recent discoveries of science, which are hastily supposed to be inconsistent with our long-received convictions as to the relations between the Creator and the created. One of the consequences of the divine government of this world, which has ordained that the sacred purposes should be effected by the instrumentality of various human races, must be occasionally a jealous discontent with the revelation intrusted to a particular family. But there is no reason to believe that the Teutonic rebellion of this century against the Divine truths intrusted to the Semites will ultimately meet with more success than the Celtic insurrection of the preceding age. Both have been sustained by the highest intellectual gifts that human nature has ever displayed; but, when the tumult subsides, the Divine truths are found to be not less prevalent than before, and simply because they are Divine. Man brings to the study of the oracles more learning and more criticism than of yore; and it is well that it should be so. The documents will yet bear a greater amount both of erudition and examination than they have received; but the word of God is eternal, and will survive the spheres. The skeptical effects of the discoveries of science and the uneasy feeling that they cannot co-exist with our old religious convictions have their origin in the circumstance that the general body who have suddenly become conscious of these physical truths are not so well acquainted as is desirable with the past history of man. Astonished by their unprepared emergence from ignorance to a certain degree of information, their amazed intelligence takes refuge in the theory of what is conveniently called progress, and every step in scientific discovery seems further to remove them from the path of primeval inspiration. But there is no fallacy so flagrant as to suppose that the modern ages have the peculiar privilege of scientific discovery, or that they are distinguished as the epochs of the most illustrious inventions. On the contrary, scientific invention has always gone on simultaneously with the revelation of spiritual truths; and more, the greatest discoveries are not those of modern ages. No one for a moment can pretend that printing is so great a discovery as writing, or algebra as language. What are the most brilliant of our chemical discoveries compared with the invention of fire and the metals? It is a vulgar belief that our astronomical knowledge dates only from the recent century, when it was rescued from the monks who imprisoned GALILEO; but HIPPARCHUS, who lived before the Divine Teacher of Galilee, and who among other sublime achievements discovered the procession of the equinoxes, ranks with the Newtons and the Keplers; and COPERNICUS, the modern father of our celestial science, avows himself, in his famous work, as only the champion of PYTHAGORAS, whose system he enforces and illustrates. Even the most modish schemes of the day on the origin of things, which captivate as much by their novelty as their truth, may find their precursors in ancient sages, and after a careful analysis of the blended elements of imagination and induction which characterise the new theories, they will be found mainly to rest on the atom of EPICURUS and the monad of THALES. Scientific like spiritual truth has ever from the beginning been descending from Heaven to man. He is a being who organically demands direct relations with his Creator, and he would not have been so organised if his requirements could not be satisfied. We may analyse the sun and penetrate the stars, but man is conscious that he is made in God's own image, and in his perplexity he will ever appeal to our Father which art in Heaven.

NON-POLITICAL WORKS.

I had been, in Parliament seven years when this Trilogy was published, and during that period I had not written anything, but in 1837, the year I entered the House of Commons, I had published two works, *Henrietta Temple* and *Venetia*. These are not political works, but they would commemorate feelings more enduring than public passions, and they were written with care and some delight. They were inscribed to two friends, the best I ever had and not the least gifted. One was the inimitable D'ORSAY, the most accomplished and most engaging character that has figured in this century, who, with the form and universal genius of an Alcibiades, combined a brilliant wit and a heart of quick affection, and who, placed in a public position, would have displayed a courage, a judgment and a commanding intelligence which would have ranked him with the leaders of mankind. The other was one who had enjoyed that public opportunity which had been denied to Comte D'ORSAY. The world has recognised the political courage, the versatile ability and the masculine eloquence of Lord LYNDHURST, but his intimates were only acquainted with the tenderness of his disposition, the sweetness of his temper, his ripe scholarship, and the playfulness of his bright and airy spirit.

AN INCIDENT.

And here I cannot refrain from mentioning that in 1837 I accompanied Lord LYNDHURST to Kensington Palace, when, on the accession of the Queen, the Peers and Privy Councilors, and chief personages of the realm, pledged their fealty to their new Sovereign. He was greatly affected by the unusual scene; a youthful maiden receiving the homage of her subjects, most of them illustrious, in a palace in a garden, and all with a sweet and natural dignity. He gave me, as we drove home, an animated picture of what had occurred in the Presence Chamber, marked by all that penetrating observation and happy terseness of description which distinguished him. Eight years afterward, with my memory still under the influence of his effective narrative, I produced the scene in *Sybil*, and I feel sure it may be referred to for its historical accuracy.

LATER EFFORTS.

There was yet a barren interval of five years of my life, so far as literature was concerned, between the publication of *Henrietta Temple* and *Venetia*, and my earlier works. In 1832 I had published *Contarini Fleming* and *Alroy*. I then returned from two years of travel in the Mediterranean regions, and I published *Contarini Fleming* anonymously, and in the midst of a revolution. It was almost stillborn, and, having written with deep thought and feeling, I was naturally discouraged from further effort. Yet the youthful writer who may like me, be inclined to despair, may learn also from my example not to be precipitate in his resolves. Gradually *Contarini Fleming* found sympathizing readers; GOETHE and BECKFORD were compelled to communicate their unsolicited opinions of this work to its anonymous author, and I have seen a criticism on it by HEINE, of which any writer may be justly proud. Yet all these do not prevent me from being conscious that it would have been better if a subject so essentially psychological had been treated at a more mature period of life.

YOUTHFUL FOLLIES.

I had commenced *Alroy* the year after my first publication, and had thrown the manuscript aside. Being at Jerusalem in the year 1831, my visiting the traditionary tombs of the kings, my thoughts recurred to the marvelous career which had attracted my boyhood, and I shortly after finished a work which I began the year after I wrote *Vivian Grey*. What my opinion was of that my first work, written in 1826, was shown by my publishing my second anonymously. Books written by boys which pretend to give a picture of manners and to deal in knowledge of human nature must be affected. There can be, at the best, but the result of imagination acting on knowledge not acquired by experience. Of such circumstances exaggeration is a necessary consequence, and false taste accompanies exaggeration. Nor is it necessary to remark that a total want of art must be observed in such pages, for that is a failing incident to all first efforts. *Vivian Grey* is essentially a puerile work, but it has baffled even the efforts of its creator to suppress it. Its fate has been strange, and not the least remarkable thing is, that forty-four years after its first publication I must ask the indulgence of its reader for its continued and inevitable reappearance.

HUGHENDEN MANOR, October, 1870. D.

ILLUSTRIOUS EXILES.

The Empress Eugenie.

The London *Daily News* is authorized to publish the following statement: "Notwithstanding what is insinuated and even affirmed in certain English journals pretending to have the best information, the Empress EUGENIE has taken no part in any one of the combinations referred to having for their object either peace or an armistice. The *salon* at Chiselhurst has not become in any sense an official *salon*. It is still that of an exile, and if its doors are open to those who knock for admittance, it is not to afford them a field for discussing peace or war. Gen. BOYER, the envoy of Marshal BAZAINE, may have approached the Empress with a view to propositions of peace or war to be submitted to Prussia, but he was received with no more favor than were the emissaries of M. DE BISMARCK on a previous occasion. When a former envoy of the Chancellor of the North German Confederation came to propose peace, declaring that King WILLIAM was disposed to content himself with 250,000 French inhabitants, Strasbourg included, the Empress replied with great energy that so long as an enemy was in France, and so long as there was any question of the smallest cession of territory, she would hold aloof from every negotiation. The events of the last month have made no change in her resolution, and so far as the efforts of Gen. BOYER have been directed to this point they have completely failed. Nor could the mission of Gen. BOYER have had for its object to consult the Empress as to the propriety of surrendering Metz at this moment. That is only one way of concealing the real object of his journey. Marshal BAZAINE, confident in the strength of his position, as a General who has suffered no defeat, and at the head of the only French army which still exists, thinks himself entitled to exercise not a little influence on the question whether peace shall be made or hostilities continue. He would gladly make himself indispensable; would gladly be the dictator with whom the enemy should have to treat, taking the lead both of the Government which sits at Tours, and of that which is shut up in Paris. He would rejoice that France should owe peace or victory to him, and to him only. That is a respectable ambition, exaggerated as it may perhaps be; but it must not be inferred that Marshal BAZAINE would rather conclude a peace favorable to the Napoleonic dynasty than in accordance with the true interests of his country. There is, then, no particle of truth in the stories told about the interview at Chiselhurst, and it can scarcely be necessary to add that the approaching journey of the Empress to King WILLIAM's head-quarters belongs, like all the rest, to that domain of invention in which the subtle genius of Prussia, coming to the aid of her present difficulties, has contrived, during the last few weeks, to lead us astray. Prince NAPOLEON, who had taken sides with those who would, perhaps, have wished to induce the Empress to commit an indiscretion, has had his labor for his pains, while his violent recriminations against the past policy of the Empire had no other result than to compel him to listen to some harsh truths from his illustrious cousin, and to cause him to quit Chiselhurst somewhat suddenly, where, indeed, his reception had been of the coldest."

Prince Napoleon.

Prince NAPOLEON writes to the editor of the London *Daily News*, as follows: "I read an article in your number of the 28th, in which you mention my name, ascribing quite incorrect conduct to me, to which I give, as far as I am concerned, a formal contradiction. I have come to England on private business. I have not seen Gen. BOURBAKI, who left before my arrival. I have not seen Gen. BOYER, whose mission I heard of through the newspapers. As to my relations with Chiselhurst, the facts are these: On my arrival, I went to pay my respects to my cousin and her son; I returned there summoned by a telegraphic dispatch. As to what passed with the Empress, permit me to say nothing to the public; those who know me know that my opinions have always been as loyal as they are liberal. I have the highest esteem for Marshal BAZAINE, for his glorious army so devoted to France, as well as to its oath, and for the preservation of which it seemed to me everything ought to be attempted. I regret that your article, authorized I know not by whom, compels me to break a silence I should have wished to maintain."

The Ex-Emperor's Wealth.

Messrs. BARING BROS. write to the editor of the London *Times*: "With reference to various statements which have appeared in the public prints as to the investments of money said to have been made by our firm for account of the Emperor of the French, or as to stocks and property said to be held by us for his account, we deem it right to state, through the medium of your journal, that at no time have we made any investments for account of the Emperor, and that we do not hold any stocks or objects of value for his account."

Isabella's Attitude.

The war has had the effect of inducing personages entertaining very different sentiments to take refuge at Geneva. A correspondent of the *Bund* writes, on the 18th, that the Ex-Queen of Spain has left the Hotel de la Metropole at Geneva, and taken, for six months, the whole of the Hotel de la Paix in the same city, for the accommodation of herself and a suite of fifty-seven persons. This hotel is on the right bank of the Lake, and commands a view of Mont Blanc. Another visitor of Geneva is Gen. CLUSERET. He can obtain no permission to return to France, and no military command, in spite of the advances he has made to GAMBETTA, and his statement that he wishes to take no part in politics, but merely to resist the foreign invasion. There was besides, at Geneva, the Polish General, BOSAK-HAUCKE, formerly a prominent member of the International League of Peace and Freedom, but he has been called away by a telegraphic invitation from GARIBALDI, and has gone to join him at his head-quarters at Dôle.

A Second Maid of Orleans.

A correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette*, writing from Versailles on the 21st inst., states: "While the formidable preparations are being made for the enormous park of artillery around Paris, in order to make an energetic attack upon the forts and fortifications of that town, the men in the French camp seem to repose now upon less material affairs. We are now informed, of course, after the successful occupation of the town of Orleans, and that in a most serious manner, of the appearance of a 'maid,' a modern Joan of Arc, who has suddenly sprung up from the Department of the Loire Inférieure, and who is to inspire fresh courage and new hopes into the hearts of the French. This inspired young female, who, like unto her predecessor in the reign of CHARLES VII., has visions and has heard the voice of the Mother of God, does not appear to consider it necessary this time to submit herself to an examination as to whether she is in communication with or possessed by the 'powers of darkness.' In the present case also, the 'maid' wears neither armor nor sword, but a long black robe, no doubt to denote her sorrow as to the position of her mother country. Up to the present time the superior command of the Army of the Loire has not been intrusted to her. Nevertheless, she marches at the head of the troops who are still in Tours, and carries before them a silken banner, upon which is painted the Holy Virgin with the infant Jesus; and, in fact, the whole affair looks as if the advisers of this new paragon had been guided by a zealous study of SCHILLER's *Maid of Orleans*. This information, although a seeming fable, has been stated officially from the head-quarters of the Army of the South, and is therefore worthy of being chronicled.

The Wiredrawers' Strike at Worcester, Mass.—Violence Resorted to.

From the Worcester Spy, Nov. 5.

The first violence that has been shown since the beginning of the wiredrawers' strike was the assault, by a dozen or more of the strikers, upon a small party of workmen on their way to their homes in the city from their work at Quinsigamond village. They left the shop at 6 o'clock, and came up the railroad track, as is their custom, but had proceeded only about half a mile when they were assailed by a volley of stones from a clump of bushes by the side of the track, and immediately several men appeared in sight, while the voices of more were heard in the bushes. The men attacked started on a run to get away from the danger, with the exception of two, one of whom, a Frenchman named MICHAEL ARIAL, was struck with a bar of iron and knocked down, the blow being twice repeated after he fell, one of which made a bad wound in the back part of his head. Seeing that his life was in danger, he feigned death, and the men left him. Cautiously opening his eyes and seeing the coast clear, he with difficulty rose to his feet and started home, where he arrived, with some assistance, and now lies in a very critical condition. The affair has caused much excitement, and Messrs. WASHBURN & MOEN offer a reward of $500 for the conviction of one or more of the attacking parties. Of those who left their work on the strike there were 150, and their places are fast being filled by new hands.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Controller and His Whitewashers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your well timed and admirable articles in Monday's TIMES, relative to the "Connolly Investigating Committee," I regard as exactly to the point. Not alone has the money, ($50,000,000,) been spent without knowing what it is for, but what guarantee have the tax-payers that the $20,361,011 97, which is applicable to the City debt will ever be used for that purpose, and if not, then the debt is $75,000,000. We only have the word of this Astor Committee that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have this $20,361,011 97 on hand for the City debt, and these Commissioners might have borrowed this sum to show and say it was to be applied in that way, and to outsiders have the appearance of leaving the debt $56,000,000 instead of $76,000,000. Beside, I would ask, is not $20,361,011 97 a pretty large sum to be held by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund? Who are these Commissioners? What is the object of holding so large a sum, and why not use some of it toward paying the City debt at once? To any business man these would seem appropriate questions. I am an expert accountant, having been all my life occupied at accounts—some eighteen years business experience. I have been called upon to investigate the accounts of some of the largest moneyed concerns, and by some of the most prominent merchants, bankers and lawyers in this City, and can refer to them for the truth of what I say. I have been employed to investigate the accounts where an Auditing Committee have recently examined and reported all correct, said Auditing Committee composed of merchants of equal standing as the Astor Committee, and yet I have gone over said accounts and found frauds and false entries of over $100,000. I merely mention this to show that the examination of this Astor Committee amounts to nothing, as it furnishes no detail, no date, no nothing. I examined the accounts of one of the branches of the City Government of Brooklyn, and furnished report covering nearly eighteen pages foolscap, giving full particulars as to details, date, &c., and was occupied at it nearly four months. Now, the Astor Committee comes forward and does the work of ten times the magnitude, and, judging from the report, should say they were not very long at it.

Now, I would respectfully ask Mr. CONNOLLY to allow me to look at his accounts the same as the Astor Committee. Only allow me time to see them, and I will furnish such an abstract as I did the City of Brooklyn, and being a tax-payer will do it for the tax-payers free of charge, in order that the people may see the bottom of this, now it is commenced.

Inclosed please find my card, and believe me yours truly, A. B. C.

BROADWAY, Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1870.

The Erie Railroad and Its Servants.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As you seem to have a desire to decry the recklessness and injustice perpetrated by the present management of the Erie Railroad Company, I can give you a few facts that have not yet been made known to the public. How is it that since FISK & Co. came into power, the salaries of the employés of the Railway Company at the head offices, have not been paid on the day they were accustomed to be paid, viz.: the 1st of each month, but six, seven, eight, and sometimes eleven days later. The poor clerks are kept out of their money, to the inconvenience of wives and families, and boarding-house keepers. Poor, full grown men, toiling for $50 a month, are kept every month in suspense for from six to ten days, and cannot draw a cent on account, although their salary is past due. Are any of the actresses treated thus? Are the servants of any other railroad companies treated thus? VANDERBILT's men are paid regularly twice a month. If it were known that any one made a troublesome complaint off goes his official head, yet there are men there, hungrily looking for pay from day to day, and knowing not where to turn to raise a dollar. This is a respectable corporation, represented by gilded six-horse coaches and flaunting harems on Fifth-avenue, and kept in its present condition, to support corrupt political rings, who uphold the present abnormal state of things, because it helps them to retain possession of that, which, without the use of illegitimate resources, they would lose in a day. Let railroad men and not adventurers take the rein; and Tammany will lose one of its sources of control, and the railroad will become what it should be, a carrying corporation, not a political machine. ONE WHO KNOWS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 7, 1870.

Fleeing from the Tidal Wave.

From the Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin, Nov. 8.

Mystic and Stonington and perchance amphibious Noank were tumultuously excited Saturday. A report was current that the next morning at break of day an immense tidal wave was to overwhelm and blot out these pleasant places even as once was Sodom. It was darkly rumored that AGASSIZ had predicted such an event as the inevitable sequent of the earthquake, the spots on the sun and the large apple crop. Furthermore it was whispered that the wave was to be sixty feet high, and that no ground within ten miles of the coast was so elevated as to afford a refuge from the overwhelming flood. These reports and rumors becoming public, the communities were much disturbed in spirit. The example of the gentleman who has gained some notoriety by his observation to Noah on the prevailing state of the weather was not emulated. In Mystic the hills in the vicinity were measured, that their powers of salvation might be known. Many people retired miles into the country; others made every preparation to do so. In Stonington entire families deserted the village and retreated to Lantern Hill. Several traveled by land to the East. Others vanished as a thief in the night. A singular element of the comparison is that many articles of value vanished simultaneously. Those who had not disappeared by midnight had generally decided to remain and do the Casabianca business, for it was conceded that a tidal wave with an altitude of sixty feet in a ten mile race for high ground would probably take the heat—even with the nimblest competitor. Saturday night was not a very good night for sleep in Stonington. At 4 o'clock in the morning the wave was to raise its crested head and engulf Fisher's Island. At the appointed hour every one was awake, but singularly enough the wave was nowhere. Then again it was announced to appear at 6 in the evening—but it came not. Mystic and Stonington drew a long breath, and concluded it was postponed on account of the weather.

The news has reached the backwoods, and yesterday people were gradually dropping into the village and relocating. The great tidal wave theory is now believed in Stonington and Mystic to be a ponderous fraud.

Death of Hon. William C. Hasbrouck, of Orange County.

From the Newburg Journal, Nov. 8.

On Saturday evening death terminated the sufferings and protracted illness of one of our most prominent citizens, Hon. WILLIAM C. HASBROUCK, who passed away peacefully, at his residence in Montgomery-street, at the ripe age of three-score and ten. Mr. HASBROUCK's malady was that fell destroyer, consumption, and for several months past he has suffered extremely.

The deceased has long been known as one of the ablest and most popular lawyers of this section, and he was a man of some prominence in the politics of the State and nation. In the year 1847 he was elected to the Assembly from this district, and was chosen to the office of speaker of that body. He was also, we believe, a delegate to one or two national Whig Conventions, of which party he was an adherent.

The deceased was a man of exemplary private character, a gentleman of the olden school, and held in high esteem by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. The funeral will be held at St. George's Church at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

A meeting of the Orange County Bar was held at Judge GEORGE's office at 3 o'clock this afternoon for the purpose of making arrangements to attend the funeral of the deceased on Wednesday, and also to appoint a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the profession at the loss of one of their number.

The Howard Mission and the War in Europe.

Communications from Europe having been received at the Howard Mission, asking if that institution would be willing to receive children made orphans by the war, the Board has promptly responded expressing their deep sympathy and their readiness to receive and provide excellent homes for all that may be committed to their care.

THE NATHAN MURDER.

A German Accuses Himself of the Crime, and Surrenders Himself to Inspector Dilks.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the office of Superintendent KELSO was crowded with Tammany men of high renown, a man of gentlemanly and sedate appearance was found wandering about the building, earnestly demanding to see the Chief. Access to the presence of that functionary was, however, denied by the sturdy policeman at the door. The stranger then asked for Inspector DILKS, and being conducted into the presence of that official, glanced nervously at the several officers sitting in the room, and then requested a private interview. Inspector DILKS took him into his private office, from whence he emerged in a few minutes, and, with an expression of amused incredulity upon his face, called Superintendent KELSO, who also entered the private office. Very soon both officials emerged, and Officer TILLY, of the Detective Squad, being called, was directed to take charge of the stranger, who was delivered into his custody and locked up in one of the strong rooms.

Then Inspector DILKS announced to the gentlemen in his main office, that they had just seen the Nathan murderer, and told the story the stranger had told to him. Having declared that he was a German, who had arrived in this country on the 1st of July, the stranger said calmly and positively, as if mentioning an ordinary matter, that it was he who had murdered BENJAMIN NATHAN. Then he became a little excited, and, rambling on in a disjointed manner, gave a somewhat incoherent account of the murder, which, it was plain to see, he had obtained from too much reading of sensational reports, and ended by declaring that his remorse for the crime had become intolerable, and he finally determined to surrender himself, and receive the punishment due to his horrible deed. He further said that he did not intend to kill Mr. NATHAN, but that gentleman having grappled him as he was rifling the safe, he was forced to butcher him in self-defense.

Both Superintendent KELSO and Inspector DILKS were convinced that the self-accuser was a lunatic, and therefore did not at the moment, as other matters were pressing for attention, examine him at length. The stranger, whose name is said to be WAGER, is about thirty-five years of age, of medium height, slightly built, and has a narrow face, with chin whiskers and mustache, a prominent nose and dark complexion. He was faultlessly dressed in the latest style, and, with his fashionable eye-glasses set jauntily upon his nose, looked nothing like the Nathan murderer, as he has been supposed to be. The stranger is yet detained at Police Head-quarters, and there may be further interesting developments concerning him.

Suicide at Cutchogue, L. I.

HORACE HORTON, a farmer of Cutchogue, L. I., aged between twenty-five and twenty-seven years, committed suicide yesterday morning. He left the house, as usual, at an early hour, to drive the cows to pasture, but not returning after a considerable time, his wife started to look for him. In going out to the barn, to make sure that he had not come back unnoticed, she was horrified to find his body suspended from a beam therein. He had taken his own life by hanging. No cause has been assigned for the act, save that when young he was troubled with occasional spells of aberration of mind, which, however, had not been noticed for several years, until within a month or two past, when his conduct at times, has been somewhat strange. The deceased was a prominent member of the M. E. Church, a man of good habits, unblemished character and spotless reputation, and was greatly respected and beloved by all who knew him. He leaves a widow and one child. Coroner SKINNER, of Orient, was notified to hold an inquest.

Music in the Parks—Close of the Season.

The Department of Public Parks announce that the musical entertainments at the Central Park, and at the several City parks and places have ceased for the present season. The total number of days on which music has been given is 131, as follows: Mount Morris Park, Mondays, 23; Tompkins Park, Tuesdays, 22; Washington Park, Wednesdays, 23; Madison Park, Thursdays, 21; Battery Park, Fridays, 20; Central Park, Saturdays, 22. The total number of visitors at the Central Park on music days during the season is 865,101. The largest number of visitors at the Central Park in any one music day is 65,736; vehicles, 12,599; equestrians, 340.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 211.—*The National Bank of the Republic vs. Ross P. Millard.*—Error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—The defendant in error sued the bank on a check drawn by a Pay-master in the army on the bank in his favor against funds to the credit of the drawer. Millard had been an officer in the army, and his account had been settled through his attorneys, Rutger, Teal & Co. The check was delivered by the Pay-master to those attorneys, one of whom indorsed it in Millard's name and in the name of the attorneys, and received the money on it from the bank, and, as alleged, appropriated it to his own use. On the trial the plaintiff denied that he had given any one authority to indorse. It appeared that a power of attorney had been given to one Brockway to settle certain accounts with power of substitution, and that he had substituted the firm named in his place.

The Court charged that so far as the authority to indorse the check depended on the power of attorney, it devolved on the bank to show that such authority was given by the power of attorney, and that the provisions of the instrument must be strictly construed when produced, and when not produced, as was the case, the jury should not, without proof, on their own inference decide that it contained a particular provision, or even that a genuine power of attorney existed. The Court refused to charge that Millard could not recover if, by reposing authority in Brockway or others, he had facilitated the act by which Teal, one of the firm, had unlawfully obtained the money for the check. The Court also refused to charge that Millard could not recover unless the defendant (the bank) had accepted or promised to pay him or his assignee the particular check in controversy. The verdict was for Millard on these instructions and refusals to instruct, and the case came here for revision, and was argued.

Bradley & Cox for plaintiff in error; E. L. Stanton for defendant.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 8.

FIRST BOARD.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. c.3.113⅛	200 Mariposa Min.		7¼
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62 c.108⅛	200 Mariposa Pf.	b.c.	11
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64 c.3.107⅝	50 do.		11¼
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.107⅝	50 Adams Express		66
2,000 U. S. 5-20, reg., '65, new	100 Wells-Fargo Ex.		35
10,000 U. S. 5-20, reg., '67 c.109⅛	25 do.		34¾
18,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 c.3.109⅛	31 Am. Mer. Un. Ex.		44¾
1,000 Ga. St. 7s	100 N. Y. Cen. & H. R.		92⅜
4,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	300 do.	b10	92½
20,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July	30,000 N. Y. Cen. & Hud. Ctfs.	b.c.	87⅛
15,000 do.	200 Erie		23⅛
10,000 do.	200 Erie Pf.		46⅞
10,000 do.	100 do.		46¾
7,000 La. 6s, old	20 Reading		101⅛
1,000 N. C. 6s, Old Bs.	50 do.		101¼
5,000 do.	50 do.		101⅛
2,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83	200 do.	b.c.	101
2,000 Erie 4th	1,600 L. S. & M. So.		94⅛
4,000 Cen. Pac. G. B.	24 do.		94¼
15,000 do.	500 do.	b.c.10	94⅜
3,000 Un. Pac. 1st	115 Panama		
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d	300 Union Pacific		22⅞
2,000 do.	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.		79
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st	23 C., C., Cin. & I.		81
2,000 Cleve. & P. 4th	40 do.		80¾
2,000 O. & M. Cons. B.	100 N. J. Central		
2,000 Mil. & St. Paul 7 3-10 Conv.	500 Mil. & St. Paul b60		61⅜
3,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st	300 do.		61⅛
25,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st	100 Tol., W. & W.		53⅜
20,000 do.	60 P., F. W. & C. G.		94⅛
2,000 do.	20 Del., Lack. & W.		111¼
2,000 D., M. & Tol. B.	140 do.		111⅛
1,000 Am. D. & I. Co. 7s	100 B., H. & Erie		4
1,000 Chi. & Alton 1st	40 Chi. & Alton Pf.		119
3,000 Mor. & Es. 1st	50 St. L. & I. M.		47
5 Bank of N. A.	235 Morris & Essex		87
250 Met. Bank	100 H. & St. Jo. Pf.		119⅛
20 Fourth Nat. Bank	10 Dub. & S. City		100
200 West. Un. Tel.	67 O. & Mis. Pf.	b.c.	75
200 do.	29 Mar. & Cin. 1st Pf.		19
100 P. M. S. Co.			

SECOND BOARD.

$50,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62	700 Canton		70
11,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	300 Mariposa Min.		7⅛
4,800 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	100 Mariposa Pref.		11
5,000 do.	100 Pacific Mail		41¾
2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68	200 B. W. Power	b.c.	15⅛
2,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	200 Am. Mer. U. Ex.		45
1,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	100 N. Y. C. & H.	b.c.	92⅝
1,000 Va. St. 6s, old	200 Union Pacific		22⅞
2,000 N. Car. 6s, o. bs.	1000 L. S. & M. S.	b.c.	94⅛
10,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n. Jan. & July	200 Cleve. & Pitts.		107⅛
15,000 do.	200 Chic. & N. W.		79
10,000 do.	100 C. & N. W. Pf.	b.c.	89
5,000 do.	100 Chic. & R. I.		112
4,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st	100 Tol., Wab. & W.		53⅛
5,000 do.	120 Chic. & Alton		117
2,000 C. Pac. Gold bs.	20 P., Ft. W. & C. G't'd		94
2,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s	100 Del., L. & W.	b.c.	111¼
	100 Ohio & Miss.		33
	200 Col., C. & I. Cent.		12½

TUESDAY, Nov. 8—P. M.

Election Day has had its full measure of influence on the Wall-street and general markets. Operations have been on a reduced scale in most lines, and little spirit has been apparent, even in speculative circles.

Money has been in very full supply on call within the steady range of 4@6 ₽ cent. as the extremes. The rate to the prominent Government houses has been generally 4, and to the leading Stock Exchange firms 5 ₽ cent., at which figures the wants of the chief borrowers have been promptly met. A light business has been reported in the discount line. The offerings of the better grades of commercial paper have been comparatively limited, and readily placed at from 7@8½ ₽ cent. per annum. The City Bank exchanges have been $36,304,556, and the resulting balances $2,751,536. The currency disbursements of the Treasury Office were $263,570, and the balance, this evening, was $8,268,668.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 8.

Gold receipts	$826,402 17
Gold payments	769,198 19
Gold balance	60,390,215 67
Currency receipts	383,599 63
Currency payments	270,514 53
Currency balance	8,268,667 70
Customs	321,000 00

In the Gold speculation there has been less activity, with the dealings ranging from 110⅛@110⅜, and leaving off at 110⅛, as on yesterday. Through the late afternoon, the transactions were mainly on the basis of 110⅛@110¼. The day's advices from Europe were not of a decisive tenor, for or against the movement. The firmness in American Securities in the London market favored steadiness in the local operations. The borrowing call for Gold was fair, and rates ranged from flat to 3 ₽ cent. per annum for the use of coin. The Government office received $321,000 from Customs. The coin disbursements were $769,198, chiefly on the November interest account. The coin balance at the close of business was $60,390,216. The Gold Exchange Bank clearances were $53,467,000. At least a million of Treasury Gold will be marketed to-morrow under the November programme of the Department. There has been a limited business reported in the Foreign Exchange line on the basis of 109 for best sixty-day sterling bills, the offerings of which have been quite moderate. The produce export of the week has been up to the unusually liberal currency value of $5,181,358. The Cotton arrivals at the shipping ports keep up to high figures, showing 68,660 bales for the first three days of the current week, against 61,050 bales the corresponding days of last week, an increase, thus far, of 7,610 bales.

The Public Funds have been rather firmer in values on less urgent offerings. The demand, however, has been light, and the general movement devoid of spirit. The Board dealings were unimportant in amount.

At the Stock Exchange and in the Long Room, the Railway speculation was buoyant on the present favorites, though the dealings were moderate on the general list. The exceptions of activity were in the instances of Lake Shore, which sold up to 94⅜, and closed at 94¼, a fraction higher than yesterday; North-west Preferred, which touched 90⅛; New-York Central, which advanced to 92⅝; and St. Paul, Wabash, and Ohio and Mississippi, which showed an improvement. Rock Island and Reading ruled firm. Western Union Telegraph was the main feature of the Miscellaneous list, opening at 41⅛@41⅜, and selling up to 41⅞. The closing price was 41¾. The extremes on Pacific Mail were 41⅝@41⅞, and the final rate 41¾. The general market exhibited decided strength on the later sales.

The following quotations were made as compared with Monday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 8.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	106⅛	106⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	108⅛	108⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅛	109⅜
American Gold Coin	110⅛	110⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109
New Bonds of Tennessee	60⅛	60⅜
New-York Central and Hudson	92⅜	92⅝
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	87⅛	87⅛
Reading Railroad	101⅛	101⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	112	112⅛
North-west Common	80	80
North-west Preferred	89⅛	90⅛
Pacific Mail Company	41⅛	41¾
St. Paul Preferred	80⅛	81⅛
St. Paul Common	61⅛	62
Lake Shore	94⅛	94⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	33⅛	33⅛
Toledo and Wabash	53⅛	53⅛
Western Telegraph	41⅛	41¾

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₽ cent. reg., '81	113⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	109⅛
6 ₽ cent. coup., '81	113⅜	5-20 coup., '67	109⅛
5-20 reg., '62	107⅝	5-20 coup., '68	109⅛
5-20 coup., '62	108⅛	10-40 reg.	106⅛
5-20 coup., '64	107⅝	10-40 coup.	106⅛
5-20 coup., '65	107⅝	6s, currency	111⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	109⅛		

On the State Bond list an active business was reported in South Carolina New Sixes, which sold up from 69 to 70½. North Carolina Old Sixes were in demand at 46@46½. Tennessee New Sixes were quiet at 60¼. Georgia Sevens sold at 91¼; Louisiana Old Sixes at 71½, and Virginia Old do. at 67. The following bids were made at the Board:

Tenn. 6s, new bds.	60	Ohio 6 ₽ cent., '81	102
Va. 6s, old	66	Ohio 6 ₽ cent., '86	108
Va. 6s, new bds.	62⅛	Ill. Canal bds., '70	100
Va. 6s, reg., '67	66	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100
Ga. 7s, new bds.	91	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100
N. Car. 6s, old	46	Ill. War Loan	100
N. C. Fund'g Act, '66	28	Mich. 6 ₽ cent., '73	100
N. Car. new bds.	24⅛	Mich. 6 ₽ cent., '78	101
S. Car. 6s	87	Mich. 6 ₽ cent., '83	100
S. Car. new bds.	70⅛	Mich. 7 ₽ cent., '78	100
S. Car., April & Oct.	67⅛	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L.	106⅛
Mo. 6s	91⅛	N. Y. Coup. Bounty L.	106⅛
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Iss.	91⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '72	105
La. 6s	71⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73	105
La. new bds.	65	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74	100
La. 8s, Levee bds.	88⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	105
Connecticut 6s	102	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '76	100
Rhode Island 6s	100⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	105
Ark. 6s, Funded	62	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '74	100
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. Is.	65	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '75	100

The Railway Mortgages were active on the Central Pacific Sixes, which were strong in price at 90⅞@91, and on the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Firsts, which sold up to 82½. Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Sevens brought 97¾, New-York Central Sixes of 1883, 86½, Union Pacific Sixes, 82¾. The remainder of the list was without feature of interest. The bids at the Board were as follows:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	86½	Tol. & Wab. E. bds.	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	90	Tol. & Wab. con. con.	81⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	88	Gt. West. 1st, '88	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	86	Gt. West. 2d, '93	90⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100⅛	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	81
N. Y. Cen. 7s con. '76	100⅛	Ill. & S. Iowa 1st	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	100⅛	Gal. & Chi. 2d	98
Erie 1st ex.	99	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	97⅛
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79	93⅛	Morris & Es. 1st	99
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	87⅛	Morris & Es. 2d	87
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	89	N. J. Cen. 2d	99
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88	89	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	102
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	90⅛	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	96
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	104⅛	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d	91⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 3d S. F., '75	100	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	95
Alb. & Sus. 2d	92⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	95
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	117	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	77⅛
C. B. & Q. 8 ₽ ct. 1st	111	Chi. & Alt. 1st	99
Mich S. 7 ₽ ct. 2d	98	Chi. & Alt. Inc.	90⅛
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by M.	98	Ohio & Miss. 1st	99⅛
Central Pac. bds.	90⅞	Ohio & Miss. Con.	87⅛
Union Pac. 1st bds.	82⅛	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	94
Union Pac. L. G. 7s	73⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st s.	104⅛
Union Pac. Inc. 10s	72⅛	M. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10.	92⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ₽ ct. '75	106	Mil. & St. P. 1st	89
Alt. & T. H. 1st	98	Chi. & Mil. 1st	90
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	92	Joliet & Chi. 1st	104
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	75⅛	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	82⅛
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	97	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d	63
Chi. & N. W. 1st	98	Tol., P. & War., E. D.	85
Con. 7 ₽ ct. con.	87⅛	Tol., P. & War., W. D.	80
Lack. & West. bds.	98	Tol., P. & War. 2d	60
Del., L. & West. 1st	99	Bost., H. & Erie G.	27
Del., L. & West. 2d	94⅛	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st	82
Tol. & Wab. 2d	83⅛		

City Bank Stocks were in rather more request, with sales noted of Metropolitan at 130, Fourth National at 107 and Bank of North America at 105. Express stocks were also in somewhat better demand. The bids for City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares at the Board were as follows:

New-York	136	Corn Exchange	128
Manhattan		Continental	94
Mechanics'	133	St. Nicholas	108
Union		Importers' & Traders'	156
America	146	Park	160
City	210	Manuf. & Merchants'	100
Phenix	106	N. Y. Nat. Ex. Bank	100
Tradesmen's	151	Fourth National	107
National	116	Ninth National	108
Merchants' Exchange	103	Tenth National	120
Leather Manufact'rs'	180	Shoe & Leather	132
Seventh Ward	111	Del. & Hudson Canal	120⅛
State of New-York	109	Pennsylvania Coal	230
Commerce	123⅛	Spring Mountain Coal	56
Broadway	250	Canton Co., Baltimore	68⅛
Ocean	71	Western Union Tel.	41⅛
Mercantile	124	Quicksilver Mining	4
American Exchange	114	Mariposa Mining	7⅛
Chatham	167	Mariposa Preferred	10⅛
Bank of the Republic	114	Mariposa Tr. Certif's.	20

Hanover	102
Irving	118
Metropolitan	128
Citizens'	120
People's	140⅛
Grocers'	118
East River	111
Market	125⅛
Nassau	110
Boston Water Power	15⅛
Adams Express	67⅛
Wells-Fargo Ex.	35
Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip	3⅛
American Express	44⅛
United States Ex.	43⅛
Pacific Mail	41⅛
Atlantic Mail	24

Hon. HUGH MCCULLOCH and JOHN H. PULESTON, Esq., leave to-morrow by the *Scotia*, en route for London, where, as the resident partners, they will presently establish a London branch of the Banking-house of Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO. Mr. MCCULLOCH as Secretary of the Treasury of the United States added to his reputation for executive ability and intimate familiarity with all the more important questions of finance. As the senior representative of our friends, Messrs. COOKE & CO., in their contemplated London house, he will undoubtedly prove in every way worthy of the confidence of his countrymen abroad, which was so liberally accorded to him while in high official station at home. Mr. PULESTON, his junior partner and associate, has made an enviable record for himself in his business and social relations in this City, and will doubtless prove an efficient aid in the work of founding the new house. The gentlemen will assuredly have the best wishes of their many friends for their future success and prosperity.

The General Markets showed less activity in the Cotton dealings and less buoyancy as to values. The receipts were fair at this port, and on even a more liberal scale than yesterday at the shipping ports. At the Produce Exchange, the features were the weakness in Flour and Wheat, which were offered with more freedom at easier prices, leading to a moderate business. The main purchases of Wheat were for export to British ports and to Antwerp. Corn was stronger in price, but not active. The supply was very light. Oats advanced a point, on a more urgent call from the trade. The Provision and Grocery interests were devoid of spirit. In the Ocean Freight line, there was less firmness apparent, with a moderate trade reported, mainly in the way of charters for Wheat, Petroleum and Cotton. The week's exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the currency value of $5,181,358, showing a gain on last week's return, of $1,325,105.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—NOV. 8.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101	101½
City 6s, New	102⅛	102⅜
Camden and Amboy	115⅛	115½
Pennsylvania Central	58⅛	58⅜
Reading	101⅛	101⅜
Lehigh Valley	58⅛	58⅜
Catawissa Preferred	38⅛	38⅜
Philadelphia and Erie	26⅛	26½
Northern Central	43	43
Lehigh Navigation	32	32½
Lehigh Gold Loan	89½	89¾

The monthly earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad, thus far in the current year, have been as follows:

January	$413,104 41	June	$729,274 48
February	394,176 47	July	784,089 64
March	468,332 91	August	807,818 68
April	633,769 06	September	693,413 50
May	768,712 77	October	804,800 00
Grand total, ten months			$6,[illegible]
Total same time 1869			4,[illegible]
Increase in 1870			$1,[illegible]

The following shows the averages of the leading items of the Philadelphia Banks for the past and previous week:

[illegible]

The earnings of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri were as follows:

Fourth week of October, 1870	$102,280 10
Fourth week of October, 1869	82,310 73
Increase fourth week October, 1870	$19,929 60
Earnings for October, 1870	$341,872 00
Earnings for October, 1869	328,242 00
Increase for October, 1870	$13,130 00

Messrs. GIBSON, BRADLESTON & CO., bankers and brokers, having dissolved, a new firm has been formed by Messrs. WM. A. GIBSON, P. C. CASANOVA, HENRY N. TITUS and CHAS. L. FINCKE, under the title of GIBSON, CASANOVA & CO.

The *Mark Lane Express*, of Oct. 24, says:

"The heavy rains of the past week have about made up for the extraordinary deficiency of a very dry Summer. The ponds have been filling, though not yet full in many places; and as the temperature has continued mild, the grass and esculents, which were very short, have been much improving. The surface in some localities has almost been too sodden for field-work, but as the subsoil is yet dry, a few breezy days will set these matters right. Among the benefits of this generally short-yielding season, it is a consolation to find that Ireland has an abundant crop of potatoes, mostly of fine quality, and that she is much better off for hay than England. These things, we hope, will bring tranquility to this part of the Empire, as well as prove a reserve for English or foreign wants, if felt. London, for a month past depressed by heavy foreign imports, has at last responded to repeated improvements in price noted in the country; so that at length, including the metropolis, we can report there has been a general rise in Wheat of 1s.@2s. ₽ quarter and Oats, by the falling off of supplies, have recovered from Monday's decline of 1s. The averages of the past and present year have at last agreed, and show a value of 47s. for the whole country ₽ quarter; but, with London so much behind other markets, and 50s. 11d. now as its average, we fully expect a general report at quite as much. Antwerp and Hamburg both being customers upon the late improved rates, and with the French fleet hovering again in the North Sea, the Winter approaching and few signs of peace yet made, we see nothing to prevent even a greater advance shortly. France is, indeed, so paralyzed at present that we have returned cargoes from her ports; but these will be none the less wanted as time works on; and should peace come, unless we have it shortly, it will be impossible, with everything so out of course, to remedy the mischief already done by this ruinous conflict. Indeed, prices in Germany tell us as plain as facts can speak, that this great European emporium is already getting into straits. The arrivals off the coast since 14th October, were 112 cargoes, of which 41 cargoes were Wheat, 56 Maize, 8 Barley, 8 Rye and 1 Beans. Business was transacted as follows: Wheat, 38 cargoes in all, viz.: Ghirka at 41s. 9d.@49s. 3d.; Marianopoli, 40s. 3d.@50s.; Berdiansk, 47s.@49s. 6d., hard, 39s.; Ylesk, 39s. 3d.@49s.; Odessa, 46s. 6d.; No. 2 Spring, 47s.; Maize, 77 cargoes, 26s. to 30s. 6d.; Rye, 5 cargoes, 30s. 4½d. to 31s.; Barley, 9 cargoes, 25s. 6d. to 25s. 9d.; Beans, 1 cargo Egyptian, 36s. The sales of English Wheat noted last week were 86,105 quarters at 47s., against 82,774 quarters at 47s. in 1869. The London averages were 50s. 11d. on 3,467 quarters. The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending Oct. 14 were 641,809 cwts. Wheat and 106,339 cwts. Flour."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD

First Mortgage Eight per cent. Gold Bonds, indorsed by the State of Alabama, on completed road, $16,000 per mile, of established and increasing earnings. Security indubitable, examined, recommended and for sale at 95 and accrued interest by

SOUTTER & CO., No. 53 William-st.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 18 Wall-st.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 5 NASSAU-ST. NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1870.

☞ THE FUNDING OF UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTIES into a first-class security, paying the same rate of interest, (six per cent., gold,) and which cannot be called in under twenty-five years without the consent of the holder, may now be effected at a clear profit of about Twenty per cent., by exchanging them for the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The advantage of the exchange is shown thus:

$5,000 5-20s sold to-day...$5,467 50—ann. int. in gold. $300
$6,000 C. P. R. R. Gld. Bds. 5,460 00—ann. int. in gold. 360
Gain, $1,000 in Bds., in cash $7 50—gain in ann. inc... $60

The Central Pacific Bonds have the advantage of a ready market on both sides of the Atlantic, of regular quotations at the Stock Exchange, and are based on a finished and equipped road, already placed on a stable and profitable basis.

Having originally negotiated these bonds, and being thoroughly acquainted with their soundness and value, we have introduced them as a specialty in our regular business in connection with our dealings in Government securities, and recommend them without hesitation to our friends and customers desiring to make investments or to fund their five-twenties upon advantageous terms, without reduction of interest.

FISK & HATCH.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

V. K. STEVENSON. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

OFFICE OF V. K. STEVENSON & SON, NO. 11 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1870.

☞ The attention of parties desiring a strictly first-class investment in one of the VERY BEST roads in the South, is invited to the advertisement in another column of the SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD EIGHT PER CENT. INDORSED GOLD BONDS.

Length of road, 183 miles; 103 miles completed and fully equipped; iron and ties for 15 miles additional now on the ground, which will complete 117 miles, leaving but 65 miles to complete, and upon which a large amount of work has been done.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON.

☞ TWENTY YEAR GOLD BONDS OF THE PORT ROYAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

These bonds are secured by deed of trust to the Union Trust Company of New-York, covering the entire property and franchise of the Company. They bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York, *free of Government tax*, and are convertible into the capital stock of the Company, at the option of the holder.

The road traverses the best district of South Carolina; unites the harbor of Port Royal—the finest harbor south of New-York—with Augusta, Ga., and there connects with all the roads which center at that point.

It forms, with the Savannah and Charleston Road, a line as short as any other from Augusta to Savannah or Charleston, and is the Atlantic or seaboard link in THROUGH lines of road extending west beyond the Mississippi. These facts assure it a business second to that of no railroad in the South, and render its Mortgage Bonds secure beyond any question.

The road will be entirely finished, ready for business, by May 1, 1871.

We confidently recommend these bonds to our friends and customers, as a perfectly sound and profitable investment.

Pamphlets and maps, giving fuller information, sent on application.

We also have a variety of Registered Bonds, issued by towns and counties in Illinois, the interest upon which is collected and paid by the State, for sale on favorable terms.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO., No. 12 Wall-street.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	37	Leather, sides	5,531
Cotton, bales	3,687	Hops, bales	207
Copper, bbls.	48	Oil-cake, pkgs.	304
Copper, cakes	122	Butter, pkgs.	1,920
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	10	Cheese, pkgs.	5,036
Eggs, bbls.	649	Cut-meats, pkgs.	209
Flour, bbls.	22,745	Pork, pkgs.	316
Wheat, bushels	144,956	Beef, pkgs.	1,331
Oats, bushels	38,425	Lard, pkgs.	105
Corn, bushels	7,300	Stearine, pkgs.	50
Barley, bushels	6,198	Starch, pkgs.	150
Peas, bushels	228	Rice, pkgs.	220
Meal, bbls.	105	Tobacco, hhds.	144
Meal, bags	564	Whisky, bbls.	470
B. W. Flour, bags	191	Wool, bales	244

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Freedom*, for Liverpool—130 hhds. Tallow, 217 bales Cotton, 3,116 bbls. Flour, 20,446 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Galatea*, for Cowes and a market—135 cases Guns, 19 cases Artillery, 5 T Rails, 17,870 cases Cartridges, 1,002 cases Muskets, 2 cases Rifles, 1,900 cases Carbines, 10 cases Revolvers—value, $1,093,057 62.

By the bark *Elise*, for Rotterdam—4,890 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Wm. Frothingham*, for Rotterdam—4,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 52 bbls Petroleum Residuum.

By the bark *Mary Pratt*, for Antwerp—1,680 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 1,100 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the ship *Arlington*, for Antwerp—5,307 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Abeiline*, for Gibraltar—1,104 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 824 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Julia*, for Venice—4,607 cases Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots continue inactive but steady at $6 75@7; Pearls are very quiet at $9@9 75 ₽ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Have been very slow of sale on the basis of previous quotations: Men's Thick Kip Boots at $2 50@4 75; Boys', $1 75@3; Youths', $1 [illegible]; Men's, all Pegged, $2@3 50; Men's Calf, Sewed, $4@6 50; Boys' Calf, Pegged, $2 10@3 75; Youths', $1 75@2 90; Men's Kip Brogans, 75c.@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Split and Kip Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 60c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, [illegible]; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, [illegible]; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, [illegible]; Boys' Congress, $1 15@2 [illegible]; Youths', [illegible]; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1 [illegible]; Women's Split and Kip Buskins, [illegible]; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2 [illegible]; Pegged Buff Goat and Kid Balmorals, $1 [illegible]; Misses' Sewed, $1 25@2 50; Ladies' Gaiters, $1 25@3; Ladies' Eastern-made, [illegible]; Misses' Eastern-made, 80c.@$1 65; Misses' City-made, 70c.@$1 10; Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, [illegible].

BRICKS—Have been salable and steady, including Common to North River Hard, at $5 50@9; Croton, $12@15, and Philadelphia Front at $25@30 ₽ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been quoted nominally steady, but in very limited request.

COAL—Has been in less demand, at former figures.

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted steady, on a light business; 2,673 bags by the *Estonian* steam-ship have been sold on private terms. Other kinds have been dull at previous figures. The stock of Rio at all the distributing ports is given by Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS at 79,322 bags. Cargo prices of Rio are now quoted thus: Ordinary cargoes, 15c.@15¼c.; fair cargoes, 16@16¼c.; good cargoes, 16c.@16¾c.; prime cargoes, 17c.@17¼c. ₽ lb., in bond, 60 days' credit. We quote Java, 19c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18¼c.; Laguayra, 16c.@18c. in bond; Native Ceylon, 17¼c.@18c.; Jamaica, 14c.@18c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@18c.; Manila, 15c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15¼c.@18c.; Ocara, 15c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8¾c., gold, ₽ lb.

Stock of Rio in First Hands.

[illegible] ... Grand total 79,322

COTTON—Has been in limited demand for early delivery at a shade lower prices; sales since our last, 3,081 bales, (of which 1,111 bales were to arrive,) including 2,007 bales to shippers, 936 bales to spinners, and 8 bales to speculators. For forward delivery a fair business has been reported at about former prices. Sales, 7,350 bales basis Low Middling, including last evening, for November, 100 bales at 15⅛c., 450 at 15c.; December, 100 at 15⅛c., 200 at 15⅛c., 200 at 15⅛c.; January, 300 at 15⅜c.; free on board at Mobile, 500 at 15c.; free on board at Savannah, 200 at 15⅛c., and to-day, for November, 600 bales at 15⅛c., 200 at 15 13-16c., December, 400 at 15⅛c., 200 at 15⅛c., 400 at 15 6-16c., 1,600 at 15⅛c.; January, 800 at 15⅛c., 100 at 15⅛c., January, February and March, 150 each at 15⅜c.; 300, free on board at Savannah, at 15⅛c.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
Good Ordinary	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
Low Middling	16	16	16⅛	16⅛
Middling	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	17
Good Middling	16⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port. [illegible]

FISH—There has been a moderate movement in the principal kinds at generally firm prices.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—The market has been very quiet; but there has been no very urgent offering of stock, and prices have not varied much.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been offered more freely, and has been quoted a shade lower, leading to a moderate trade, chiefly in shipping extras, on the basis of $5 60@5 75 for State brands, delivered—the business in other descriptions having been light within our revised range. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 12,000 bbls., all told, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at from $4 85@5 25, chiefly [illegible]; inferior to good extra State at $5 40@5 70, mainly at $5 60@5 70; very good to choice do., [illegible]; poor to very choice shipping extra Western, [illegible]; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop extra Ohio at $5 50@5 75, ₽ bbl. We quote: [illegible]

Southern Flour has been in moderate request at a shade lower prices; sales reported since our last of 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $5 10@6 40 for poor to good Ordinary, $6 40@8 25 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ₽ bbl. Rye Flour continues in very moderate demand at $4@5 50 for very inferior to choice, ₽ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Corn-meal continues quiet at $3 90@4 65 for Yellow and White Western; $4 15@4 45 for Jersey; $4 75@4 85 for Brandywine, ₽ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues inactive, ranging from $3@3 75 ₽ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—There has been a fair trade in Layer Raisins, on the basis of $2 85 ₽ box; sales since our last, 2,500 boxes. Muscatel Raisins have been in demand at $3 25 ₽ box, and Seedless Raisins at 6c.@6½c., gold, here, and 5½c.@6¼c., gold, to arrive. New Crop Currants have been saleable and steady at 12¼c. ₽ lb. Other articles have been very moderately sought after at unchanged figures.

GRAIN—The Wheat market ruled quite dull, up to near the close of 'Change, holders refusing to yield, while buyers were claiming concessions. Toward the close, the offerings were more liberal, and about a cent a bushel off previous quotations, which led to a moderate movement, chiefly in New Spring and Amber Winter, for export. The dealings in new crop Spring were mainly within the range of $1 26@$1 27, chiefly at $1 26½ for No. 2, and $1 27@$1 28, mostly $1 27, for fair No. 1 ₽ bushel. A load of choice new No. 1 Milwaukee Spring was bought at the close, on speculative account, at $1 28 ₽ bushel. Parts of loads of extra do. were purchased for shipment at $1 29@$1 30 bushel, an exceptional quotation. There was some inquiry for new and old No. 3 Spring Mixed at $1 21@$1 23, and for old Amber do. at $1 25@$1 30, ₽ bushel. In Red and Amber Western (Winter) the transactions were on a very moderate scale at from $1 27@$1 35, as extremes, chiefly at $1 31½@$1 33, for fair ordinary to good, $1 33½ for prime, in store, and $1 35 for very good Amber, afloat. The export purchases included a few loads of Amber Western at $1 33½ in store, and $1 35 afloat. White Wheat has been slow of sale at irregular prices. A load of ordinary White Indiana was placed at $1 40 ₽ bushel; and job lots of better quality at higher figures. The general market wound up tamely. Sales have been reported since our last of 127,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 40@$1 55, chiefly at $1 40@$1 50; Red and Western last at $1 27@$1 35, chiefly at $1 31½@$1 33; No. 1 Spring at $1 27@$1 30, and very handsome do. at $1 30@$1 31; No. 2 do., $1 24@$1 27, chiefly at $1 25@$1 26 for new, $1 18@$1 17 for old crop, and $1 17@$1 21 for new and old mixed; White Genesee, $1 55@$1 70; Red and Amber State, $1 30@$1 38; new Red and Amber Southern at $1 30@$1 38; White Southern nominally at $1 50@$1 70 ₽ bushel. Corn has been in moderate request, and with very meagre offerings prices have been quoted firmer. The business has been mainly in old Mixed Western at 80c.@81½c., afloat, closing less buoyantly, with 80c. bid and 81c. asked for very good grades. Yellow has been slow of sale and unsettled. There has been a light call for White for milling purposes at quoted rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 53,000 bushels at 80c.@81½c., for ordinary to prime old Mixed Western, in store and afloat, closing at about 80c.@81c. as the nominal figures for very good loads, afloat; 85c.@88c. for new Mixed Western; 84c.@86c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and State; 83c.@86c. for White do. mostly at 86c.@88c. for White Western, and 80c.@85c. for Unsound and Damp, ₽ bushel. Rye has been very quiet at unaltered rates. We quote the range from 87½c.@93½c. for ordinary to prime new Western, and $1 05@$1 15 for State, ₽ bushel. Barley has been quiet and heavy since our last, with sales reported of 8,800 bushels, including Canada West on private terms; Canada East at $1 05@$1 10; Western, 95c.@$1, and State at 90c.@$1 ₽ bushel. Barley-malt has been inactive, including Canada at $1 15@$1 35 for poor to choice, and State at 90c.@$1 ₽ bushel. Oats have been in light stock and fair request at firmer prices. The business has been mostly in mixed Western at 57c., afloat, and 55c. in store. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 45,000 bushels at 53c.@59½c. as the extremes for inferior to choice Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly at 55c.@57c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, and 57c.@59c. for White Ohio, and 61½c. for Old Western, ₽ bushel. The export clearances, since our last, include 3,116 bbls. Flour and 20,446 bushels Wheat for Liverpool. The Albany *Argus* says: "The following boats passed Fultonville during the twenty-four hours prior to 1:20 P. M., Nov. 7, 1870:

Wheat—Alanson Post, Buffalo; L. D. Cummings, Buffalo; J. B. Arnold, Buffalo; Belle McChesney, Buffalo; Judd, Lewis, Buffalo; J. H. Davis, Buffalo; Sarah M. Allen, Buffalo; Frank Clark, Buffalo; S. C. Roberts, Buffalo; W. B. Roberts, Buffalo; Charles Shaver, Buffalo; A. Jackson, Buffalo; Willard Johnson, Buffalo; J. M. Butler, Utica.

Mixed—Addison, Utica; W. G. Welch, Utica.

Apples—Abb. Smith, Montezuma; E. E. Osman, Montezuma; L. B. Johnson, Rochester; Thomas O'Mara, Rochester; G. D. Clate, Palmyra; L. D. Hayner, Palmyra; Stone Express No. 3, Palmyra; S. B. Hess, Mount Morris; John F. Murray, Lockport.

Lumber—W. H. Deane, Buffalo; J. M. Baker, Buffalo; Ellen M. Bruce, Buffalo; L. H. Church, Buffalo; Two Brothers, Oswego; Anna Van Santford, Oswego; Right of Way, Oswego; Ada McGee, Oswego; Monadnock, Oswego; A. Walrath, Tonawanda; S. J. Belton, Tonawanda; Ella Sisters, Lyon's Falls.

Rye—Robt. Dunlap, Buffalo.

Flour—City of Albany, Rochester; Ira Parker, Oswego; Ira Parker, Oswego.

Coal—John Haggarty, Watkins; Willie, Watkins.

Barley—American Hero, Oswego; Frank Alvord, Oswego.

Cheese—Octorora, Lyon's Falls.

The following boats passed Fultonville during the twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M., Nov. 8, 1870:

Lumber—Live Oak, Tonawanda; Jerry Lyon, Lyon's Falls; E. V. Chapin, Utica; A. Lathrop, Jr., Watkins; John H. Drake, Oswego; S. D. Keller, Buffalo; Edward Chase, Buffalo; C. H. Clark, Buffalo; Jennie Diefendorf, Oswego; Crawford, Oswego; Gladiola, Buffalo; Jim Smith, Buffalo; Wild Mare, Oswego; J. B. Costa, Buffalo; W. C. Lawrence, Buffalo; Star of the West, Rome; Frank E. Willover, Olean.

Wheat—Lady Washington, Buffalo; E. Peart, Buffalo; A. Y. Newkirk, Buffalo; Rodney Kendrick, Buffalo; Isadore, Buffalo; J. G. Murphy, Buffalo; Sage Schuyler, Buffalo; Ada Foster, Buffalo; Cristol, Buffalo; Caroline, Buffalo; Milton Hoag, Buffalo; C. A. Pool, Buffalo; Asa W. Douglas, Buffalo; S. D. Sawyer, Buffalo; Baker & Sons, Buffalo; Gilbert Mollison, Buffalo; M. J. Phillips, Buffalo; Charles Hedick, Buffalo; W. B. Taylor, Buffalo; L. Simmons, Buffalo; Thos. Wilson, Buffalo; J. W. Raven, Buffalo; Eugenie, Buffalo; H. C. Rice, Buffalo; Mary Jane, Buffalo; Anson Foster, Buffalo; Royal Arch, Oswego; H. B. Craig, Oswego.

Oats—W. H. Beach, Buffalo; Lewis J. Wheelock, Buffalo; Charles Kathom, Buffalo; Isaac Miller, Buffalo; Eddy Traver, Buffalo; Colon Church, Buffalo.

Apples—Alfred and Albert, Palmyra; Milo, Montezuma; R. E. Iraunos, Rochester; G. W. Beebe, Rochester; Gideon Lowell, Rochester; W. McCarthy, Lockport; Dan Purdee, Palmyra; Fort Monroe, Montezuma; Eugene Levins, Rochester; Chris. Wiley, Rochester; S. G. Hart, Montezuma; H. B. Sanders, Palmyra; M. M. Southworth, Lockport; Mary and Emma, Mt. Morris; J. Bowley, Lyons; H. G. Kruse, Palmyra.

Salt—I Don't Know, Salina; Seneca, Syracuse; J. S. Forger, Syracuse.

Barley—James R. Wood, Oswego; J. H. Miller, Oswego; Zephyr, Oswego.

Staves—W. B. Schoboy, Buffalo; J. W. Bock, Tonawanda; Jene Swift, Buffalo.

Mixed—C. Dodge, Lyon's Falls; T. G. Alvord, Rome.

Flour—C. E. Lamb, Phenix.

Rye—Seneca, Buffalo.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Bags have been very quiet at 15c.@15c. Bagging has been slow of sale at 27½c.@28c.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in demand and strong in price at $1 12½@$1 15 for shipping, and $1 20@$1 45 for local use, ₽ 100 lbs. Straw continues salable and firm at 80c.@$1 25, as extremes for Short and Long, ₽ 100 lbs.

HEMP—All descriptions have been very dull, though quoted nominally steady.

HIDES—The market has been quiet, since our last, but prices have been well supported. We quote: *Dry Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 21@22 lbs., 25¼c.; Buenos Ayres, 25@27 lbs., 25c.@25¼c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres, seconds, 20@22 lbs., 21½c.@22½c., gold, as they run; Montevideo, 20@23 lbs., 25c.; Corrientes, 21@22 lbs., 23½c.@24½c.; Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 24¼c.@25c.; Orinoco, 20@22 lbs., 22c.@23½c.; California, 21@25 lbs., 24c.@25c., gold, selected; Central American, 19@22 lbs., 20½c.@21c.; San Juan, 21@23 lbs., 19c.@20c.; Matamoras, 20@23 lbs., 19c.@20c.; Vera Cruz, 18@19 lbs., 20c.@21c.; Tampico, 20@22 lbs., 21½c.@22c.; Porto Cabello, 20@22 lbs., 20c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 20@22 lbs., 17c.@18c.; Bogota, [illegible] ...

HOPS—Continue very quiet at about previous rates. The offerings of desirable lots are not large. We quote the range at from 10c.@15c. for New Crop, 10c.@15c. for Yearlings, and 5c.@7c. for older growth, ₽ lb. Receipts, 207 bales; exports, — bales.

LATHS—Eastern have been in demand at $2 50 ₽ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been moving less freely at our quotations. The day's receipts were 5,531 sides. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.@28c.; [illegible] ...

METALS—There has been a moderate call for Ingot Copper, on the basis of 21½c.@22½c. ₽ lb.; sales, 85,000 lbs. Pig-iron has been quoted firm, but has been without activity; 50 tons Summerlee brought $34 50 ₽ ton. The available supply of Scotch is very light. Bar and Scrap Iron have not varied essentially. Of Russian Sheet further sales of 50 packs have been made on private terms. Iron Rails have been inactive; New English been quoted nominal at 57c.@59c., gold, ₽ ton. The dealing in Pig Lead has been confined to small lots of ordinary foreign at $6 20@$6 25, gold, ₽ 100 lbs. Silesian Spelter has been quite dull at 6c. Musselman Zinc slow of sale at 7½c., gold, ₽ lb. Pig and Plate Tin has been in limited request, at rather less firm prices, including Straits, at 31½c.@32c.; English, at 31¼c.@32c.; Banca, 35¼c., gold, ₽ lb. I. C. Charcoal Plates, at $8 25@$8 50; I. C. Coke do., at $7 25@$7 75, gold, ₽ box.

MOLASSES—A moderate inquiry has been noted for Porto Rico, of which 325 hhds. have been placed on private terms. Other kinds have been very dull. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico nominally at from 57c.@63c.; New Crop Cuba at 32c.@42c.; New-Orleans nominal ₽ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	20c.@25c.	22c.@28c.
Cuba, Clayed	22c.@28c.	22c.@26c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	33c.@36c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	38c.@48c.
Porto Rico	—@—	37c.@65c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	60c.@81

NAVAL STORES—A fair demand prevailed for Strained Resin at steadier prices; 2,500 bbls. have been disposed of within a range of from $1 95@$2 ₽ 280 lbs. The dealings in the better grades have been light, at previous figures. Tar has been dull and nominally unchanged. Crude Turpentine neglected. Spirits Turpentine has been in less request, and quoted less firm at 45c.@45½c. for merchantable; sales, 170 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, 45c.@45½c. ₽ gallon; Crude nominal. Resin, $1 95@$6 75 ₽ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 15@$3 25. Pitch, $2 25 ₽ bbl.

OIL-CAKE—There has been very little movement here, and prices have been without change of moment. We quote at $38 50@$39, gold, for City, from East India seed, and $39 50, currency, for Western, ₽ ton. At Baltimore, 100 tons Western were sold at $40, currency, ₽ ton.

OILS—Whale and Sperm have been in light demand at about former figures. There has been a moderate call for Linseed and Lard Oils, which have been steady as to price. In other descriptions business has been very slow. We quote Crude Whale at 63c.@68c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 70c.@75c.; Crude Sperm at $1 20@$1 23; Unbleached Sperm at $1 37½@$1 42½; Bleached Sperm at $1 42½@$1 47½; Lard-oil at $1 15@$1 22½; Red Oil at 65c.@70c.; Linseed-oil at 87c.@89c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 35, in casks; Menhaden at 41½c.@42½c.; Spermaceti at 38c.; Crude Seal at 71c.@72½c.; Extra Refined Seal at 80c.@85c.; Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 48c.@50c.; Southern Yellow, 55c.@60c.; Refined Yellow, 65c.@68c.; White Winter, 78c.@82c., ₽ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—WEEK ENDING NOV. 7.—*Sperm* has continued in good demand, with sales of 1,500 bbls., in parcels, for manufacture, at $1 20@$1 22, ₽ gallon, as to quality. *Whale* has been less active, the only sales being 730 bbls. Cumberland Inlet Oil and 125 bbls. Dark Northern, for manufacture on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States for the week ending Nov. 7, 1870:

	Sperm, bbls.	Whale, bbls.	Bone, lbs.
Westport—Bark Mattapoisett	250	15	....
Newport—Schr. Albert Clarence	120	....	....
New-York—Brig T. H. A. Pitt	32	....	....
San Francisco—Bark Menshikoff	....	800	17,000
Total	402	815	17,000
Previously	54,[illegible]	70,[illegible]	579,[illegible]
Jan. 1 to date	55,287	71,039	596,[illegible]
Same time last year	62,188	82,201	598,623

Exports for the week ending Nov. 7, 1870:

	Sperm, bbls.	Whale, bbls.	Bone, lbs.
Previously	14,986	9,625	297,916
Jan. 1 to date	14,986	9,625	297,916
Same time last year	17,803	139	234,756

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—The demand for Crude in bulk has been rather more active, and with less liberal offerings have been quoted firmer, though irregular, within the range of 13c.@13½c. ₽ gallon. Sales have been reported of equal to 3,500 bbls. for early delivery at the market rates. Shipping Crude has been very quiet and nominal in price at 18c.@18½c. here, and 15¼c.@15½c. at Philadelphia. The receipts at Philadelphia, today, were 959 bbls. At the Creek, there has been a moderate movement chiefly for forward delivery, at about previous figures. Sales have been reported of equal 5,000 bbls. Lower Road deliveries, part prompt at $3 05@$3 07½, and 5,000 bbls. do. Lower Road, seller first six months of 1871, on private terms. The current quotations have been $2 87½@$3 05, on the Upper, and $3 05@$3 10 on the Lower Road, prompt deliveries; $2 85@$2 90, seller's option remainder of year. Refined has been in very limited request, buyers having been unwilling to pay asking prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,500 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, at 23½c., which was the prevalent asking rate, with bids reported of 22⅞c.@23c. per gallon. At Philadelphia there has been a very light inquiry noted, on the basis of 21½c.@22½c. for Standard White, early delivery. The receipts of Refined at Philadelphia were 2,349 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 9,850 bbls. for Rotterdam, 6,977 bbls. for Antwerp, 1,104 bbls. and 824 cases for Gibraltar, and 4,607 cases for Venice. Also, from Philadelphia, 258,120 gallons for Rotterdam, and 2,000 gallons for Port Spain. Refined Oil, in cases, continues inactive, within a range of 27¼c.@28c. as extremes, ₽ gallon. Naphtha rules very quiet at 9c.@9½c. in shipping order, 14c.@15¼c. in cases, 4½c.@4¾c. in bulk, ₽ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet since our last, but without any remarkable changes in prices. The offerings have been light. Sales have been reported for early delivery since our last of 250 bbls. at $24@$24 75 for old Western Mess, chiefly at $24 25@$24 50 for job lots; $25 50@$26 50 for City Mess; $20 50@$21 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₽ bbl. For forward delivery the market continues quiet on the basis of about $22 50 for old Western Mess, seller November; $22 for Old or New do., same terms; and $20 50@$20 75 for New do., seller December. Sales, 250 bbls. Western Mess, seller next six months, at $19 50 ₽ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been quiet and heavy. We quote the range at from 8¾c.@9½c. as the extremes. Cut-meats have been very dull at declining prices; sales have been reported of only small lots at 14½c.@15½c. for City-pickled Shoulders; 18c.@19¼c. for Pickled Hams, ₽ lb. City-cured Bacon continues inactive at 14c.@14½c. for Long Clear, ₽ lb.; sales, 25 boxes. Lard has been in light demand for prompt delivery at about previous prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 290 tcs. and bbls. at 15½c.@15¾c. for poor No. 1 to very choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 14¾c.@15½c. for fair to very choice old Western Steam; 14¼c.@14¾c. for new Steam, and 13½c.@14¼c. for City, ₽ lb. For forward delivery, there has been a limited inquiry noted at about rather firmer rates; sales 850 tcs. new Western Steam, seller December options, at 13½c.@13¾c. ₽ lb. Beef has been quiet at previous figures; sales have been reported of 80 bbls., in lots, at $10@$15 for Plain Mess; $15@$18 for Extra Mess, ₽ bbl. Tierce Beef has been dull since our last at $28@$25 for Prime Mess; $30@$31 for India Mess, ₽ tierce. Beef Hams have been quiet at $30@$31 50, in job lots, ₽ bbl.; sales, 105 bbls. Butter has been in very moderate request at uniform rates. We quote: State, inferior to fancy, 20c.@42c., and Western, inferior to fancy, 15c.@33c.; the day's receipts were 1,920 pkgs. Cheese has been in demand and steady. We quote at from 5c.@15½c. as the extremes for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 5,036 boxes. We quote Butter and Cheese in detail thus:

BUTTER.

Chenango, Sussex and Orange County Dairies, firkins, ₽ lb.	40@42
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County Dairies, firkins, ₽ lb.	38@40
Broome, Steuben and Cortland County Dairies, firkins, ₽ lb.	37@39
Cattaraugus and Yates County Dairies, firkins, ₽ lb.	35@37
Common to fair State Dairies, firkins, ₽ lb.	28@32
State, half-firkin tubs, extra, ₽ lb.	40@42
State, half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ₽ lb.	34@38
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego Counties, ₽ lb.	35@37
Welsh tubs, fair to good State, ₽ lb.	30@34
State, Jersey and Pennsylvania, fresh Pails, ₽ lb.	25@27
Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins, good to prime, ₽ lb.	35@37
Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins, ordinary, ₽ lb.	30@32
Western Reserve, firkins, good to prime, ₽ lb.	30@32
Michigan and Indiana, firkins, good to prime, ₽ lb.	30@33
Chicago and North-west, firkins, good to prime, ₽ lb.	25@27
Ordinary Western, firkins, good to prime, ₽ lb.	30@33
Common and White, Western and State Stock, ₽ lb.	15@18
Canada, fair to prime, ₽ lb.	25@33
Roll Butter, prime, ₽ lb.	32@33
Roll Butter, ordinary, ₽ lb.	22@26

CHEESE.

State Factories, fine to extra, ₽ lb.	14½@15½
State Factories, fair to good, ₽ lb.	13 @14
State Factories, ordinary, ₽ lb.	12 @13
State Factories, skimmed, ₽ lb.	5 @ 9
State Farm Dairies, extra, ₽ lb.	14½@15½
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ₽ lb.	12 @14
Western, fair to good, ₽ lb.	12 @14
Western, ordinary, ₽ lb.	10 @11½

RICE—Continues in very moderate demand at rather steadier prices. We quote Carolina at $6@$7 and Rangoon at $5@$6 50, currency. ₽ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—All kinds have been quiet since our last, but with material changes in values.

SKINS—A moderate inquiry has been noted for desirable stock at uniform rates, including Honduras Deer, 40c.; San Juan, 35c.@37c.; Bolivar, 30c.@31c.; Sisal, 38c.@40c.; Vera Cruz, 37½c.; Chagres, 42c.@45c.; Porto Cabello, 36c.@37½c.; Para, 37c.@38c., gold, ₽ lb.; Southern and Texas, 18c.@25c., currency, ₽ lb. [illegible] ...

SOAP—Has been in moderate demand at unchanged prices. We quote Castile at 11c.@11½c.; Colgate's Pale, 8c.; Family, 8½c., and No. 1 at 6½c., ₽ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been in moderate demand at unaltered figures; sales, 731 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at 9½c.@10c., and 480 boxes Havana at 9⅞c.@11c. ₽ lb. The estimated stock in first hands this morning was 67,933 hhds., 39,716 boxes, and 412,835 bags. We quote: Fair to good Refining grades at 9⅛c.@10c.; fair to good Grocery grades, 10⅛c.@11½c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 10½c.@11½c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 10⅜c. ₽ lb. Refined has been in moderate request at unchanged prices. We quote the range at 11⅛c.@13¼c. ₽ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been quiet at unchanged prices. Sales, since our last, 45,000 lbs. at 8½c.@9c. for ordinary to prime, chiefly at 8⅝c.@8¾c. for prime; 14,000 lbs. Stearine at 13c.@17½c.; and small lots of Grease at 5c.@11½c. ₽ lb.

TEAS—Show much firmness as to values, but are without activity. We quote: Green, common to fair Hyson, in job lots, at 45c.@60c.; good to fine Hyson, [illegible]; extra fine to finest Hyson, $1 10@$1 30; common to fair Young Hyson, 55c.@65c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 70c.@95c.; extra fine to finest, $1 20@$1 30; common to fair Gunpowder, 75c.@90c.; good to fine Gunpowder, 95c.@$1 15; extra fine to finest Gunpowder, $1 20@$1 50; common to fine Imperial, 75c.@90c.; good to fine Imperial, 97c.@$1 15; extra fine to finest Imperial, $1 20@$1 50; common to fair Twankay, 50c.@53c.; good to fine Twankay, 54c.@59c.; extra fine to finest Twankay, 62c.@65c.; common to fair Uncolored Japan, 75c.@85c.; good to fine Uncolored Japan, 90c.@$1 05; extra fine to finest Uncolored Japan, $1 10@$1 25; extra fine to finest Oolong, $1 10@$1 50; common to fair Oolong, 62c.@68c.; good to fine Oolong, 70c.@85c.; common to fair Souchong, 60c.@70c.; good to fine Souchong, 75c.@90c.; extra fine to finest Souchong, $1@$1 30, ₽ lb.

TOBACCO—Business has been very slow in all kinds since our last, as, however, essentially unaltered prices. Sales 240 hhds. Kentucky, at 6½c.@12c.; 50 cases Massachusetts Seed Leaf at 27c.; 100 cases Ohio, at 22½c.; 100 bales Havana at 88c.@98c.; and 70 bales I. Cut Yara at $1 10 ₽ lb. We quote: *Kentucky*—Frosted Lugs, 6¼c.@6¾c.; Sound Lugs, 7c.@8¼c.; Common Leaf, 7¾c.@9¼c.; Medium Leaf, 9¼c.@10½c.; Good Leaf, 9½c.@11½c.; Fine Leaf, 10½c.@12½c.; Selections, 12c.@13½c. *Seed-leaf Tobacco*—Crop 1869—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 15c.@18c.; Binders and Seconds, 30c.@35c.; Wrappers, [illegible] ... *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black Work—Common and Medium, 18c.@19c., in bond; Good and Fine, 20c.@24c., in bond. Bright Work—Common and Medium, 25c.@30c., in bond; Good and Fine, 35c.@65c., in bond.

WHISKY—Has been dull and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 275 bbls., in lots, at 88c.@89c., chiefly at 88½c.@89c. for iron-bound pkgs., ₽ gallon. Receipts, 470 bbls.

WOOL—The market shows but little animation. Holders are not pressing supplies of desirable grades, which are in quite moderate stock. Prices are quoted steady. The demand, however, is yet on a limited scale, though there is some promise of an early revival of the inquiry from manufacturers.

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK.

New-York, Michigan, Indiana. Cents ₽ lb.

Extra and above fleece	42@45
¾ and ½ blood fleece	43@47
Common and ¼ blood fleece	43@47

Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia.

Choice Saxony fleece	55@60
Extra and XX fleece	47@51
¾ and ½ blood fleece	44@49
Common and ¼ fleece	44@49

Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.

Extra and above fleece	42@45
¾ and ½ blood fleece	42@45
Common and ¼ fleece	42@45

Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama.

Washed Fleeces	40@44
Unwashed Fleeces	30@33
Unwashed Fleeces, burry	[illegible]

Texas.

Unwashed Fleece, medium to fine	20@22
Common Fleece	17@20
Common Fleece, burry	15@19

Santa Fe.

Washed White Fleece	27@30
Unwashed White Fleece	22@25
Black	[illegible]

California.

Spring Clip, A P.	29@31
Spring Clip, A 1	28@32
Spring Clip, A 2	28@32
Spring Clip, B	20@25
Spring Clip, S	18@22
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P.	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	20@24
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	20@24
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	17@22
Burry lots 3c.@8c. ₽ lb less	
Pulled, extra	30@35
Pulled, super	30@35
Pulled, low	30@33

Pulled Wool.

Extra	38@45
Super	35@42
No. 1	24@28
No. 2	11@15
Lambs	35@40
Western lined pulled	34@37
Southern lined pulled	[illegible]
Tub washed	[illegible]

FREIGHTS—The market has been quoted rather more favorable to shippers, with some increase in the supply of room, particularly by sail, but business has been without spirit in the line of way engagements. There has been a moderate call for Grain vessels and a pretty fair inquiry has been noted for Petroleum vessels at less buoyant rates. Cotton vessels have been in some demand. For Liverpool, there were taken 750 bales Cotton at 1⅛d.@5-16d. by sail, and ⅜d.@7-16d. by steam, ₽ lb.; 500 bbls. Resin, by sail, on private terms; 130 hhds. Tallow at 35s.; 1,250 boxed Cheese at 37s. 6d., and, by steam, 50 boxes Bacon at 45s. ₽ ton. For Wheat, the nominal quotation, by steam, was 9½d. ₽ bushel, at which rate the last engagements were effected, though as much as 10d.@10½c. have been asked. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. per bbl., and 300 bbls. Resin on private terms. For Glasgow, 7,850 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 9½d. ₽ bushel. For Bristol, 1,000 boxes Cheese at 32s. 6d. ₽ ton. For Cork and orders, an American bark, with 3,800 quarters Wheat at 8s. ₽ quarter. A British bark with 4,000 bbls. Naphtha for United Kingdom or Continent, on private terms; a bark, with 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, rumored, on private terms, and two barks, with equal to 7,850 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, on the basis of 6s. ₽ bbl. For Antwerp, an American bark, of 714 tons capacity, at a round sum; 22,500 bushels Wheat, on private terms; and, from Philadelphia, 4,500 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 6d. ₽ bbl. For Gibraltar and orders, a brig, with 1,800 bbls. Petroleum on private terms. For Trieste, an American bark, with 2,400 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. 4d. ₽ bbl. For the Continent, an American bark, with 1,250 bales Cotton, from Savannah, on private terms.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—American Securities opened and closed quiet. Stocks opened steady and closed firm. The course of the market during the day is shown in the following table:

	11¼ A. M.	1½ P. M.	5 P. M.
Consols for money	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛@93⅜
Consols for account	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛@93⅜
United States 5-20s, 1862	89⅛		89⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	88⅛		88⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
United States 10-40s	87⅛		87⅛
Illinois Central R. Shares	113		113
Erie Railroad Shares	18⅛	19	18⅛
At. & Gt. W. R. R. Shares	20⅛		20

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8—4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet and closed flat; Middling Uplands opened at 9⅛d. and closed at 9d.@9⅛d.; Orleans opened at 9⅝d. and closed at 9½d.@9⅝d. Sales only 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS—The market closed without any change; Corn, 29s. 6d.@29s. 9d. ₽ quarter for New. The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 11,000 quarters, all of which were American. PROVISIONS—Beef declined to 105s. ₽ tierce of 304 lbs. for Prime Mess; Lard declining. PRODUCE—Tallow, 42s. 9d. ₽ cwt.; Spirits Petroleum, 9d. ₽ gallon, and Refined, 1s. 6d. ₽ gallon.

LONDON, Nov. 8—5 P. M.—Refined PETROLEUM active at 1s. 6⅛d. ₽ gallon. LINSEED-OIL flat. TALLOW, 42s. ₽ cwt.

ANTWERP, Nov. 8—5 P. M.—PETROLEUM, 50⅛ francs for Standard White.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 8.—COTTON less active; prices maintained. Middling, 16c.; sales, 500 bales; net receipts, 280 bales; coastwise, 375 bales; total, 655 bales; exports, to the Continent, 170 bales; coastwise, 175 bales; stock, 4,905 bales. FLOUR steady but small business; Howard-street Superfine, $4 75@$5 50; do. Extra, $5 75@$6 75; do. Family, $7@$8 50; City Mills Superfine, $5@$5 75; do. Extra, $6 25@$7; do. Family, $7 50@$9 75; Western Superfine, $4 75@$5 25; do. Extra, $5 75@$6 50; do. Family, $6 50@$7 50. WHEAT dull; Maryland Amber, $1 65@$1 70; Good to Prime, $1 30@$1 60; Common to Fair, $1 10@$1 25; Indiana and Ohio, $1 28@$1 30. CORN firm; White, old, at 70c.@78c.; new, 74c.@76c.; Yellow, old, 78c.@80c.; new, 78c.@80c. RYE quiet at 80c.@70c. OATS quiet at 48c.@49c. MESS PORK quiet at $26@$26 50. BACON quiet, stock scarce; no Rib Sides here; Clear Rib, 18¼c.; Shoulders, 15c.@15½c. HAMS, 25c. LARD dull at 18c. WHISKY quiet at 89c.@90c.

OSWEGO, Nov. 8.—FLOUR active and unchanged; sales, 2,400 bbls. at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring; $6 75 for Amber Winter; $7 25 for White; $8 for Double Extra. WHEAT steady and unchanged; sales, 200 bushels No. 2 Red Wabash at $1 38. CORN firm but dull; 1,700 bushels at 80c. OATS quiet at 48c.@49c. for Western. BARLEY quiet and no sales. RYE and PEAS nominal. CORN-MEAL, $1 75 for bolted, and $1 65 for unbolted, ₽ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged. Shorts, $18@$20; Shipstuffs, $24@$26; Middlings, $30@$32 ₽ ton, as to quality. HIGHWINES, 89c. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged—Wheat, 10c.; Barley, 9c., to New-York, the latter to hold in boats; Lumber, $3 50@$4 to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS higher—Flour to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—15,500 bushels Wheat; 10,600 bushels Barley; 3,700 bushels Peas; 222,000 feet of Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—30,000 bushels Wheat; 161,500 bushels Barley; 1,033,000 feet of Lumber.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR—spring extras quiet and firm. No. 2 Wheat quiet at 95¼c.@96c.; afternoon fairly active; sales at 95½c.@95¾c. CORN quiet; No. 2 steady at 55c.; afternoon dull. OATS quiet; No. 2 higher; sales at 33½c.@33¾c. RYE advancing and in active demand; sales at 63c. for No. 2. BARLEY quiet; No. 2 higher; sales at 80c. HIGHWINES quiet; buyers at 84c.; sellers at 85c. for iron bound. MESS PORK quiet at $24 for old; $21 for new, cash; $19 seller, December. LARD, kettle $12; prime steam, $12, seller, December. Live HOGS active; sales at $6 50@$8 65. CATTLE dull at $3 25@$6. RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 75,000 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 8,000 bushels Barley, 1,700 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—11,000 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat, 44,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley. FREIGHTS more active; to Buffalo 8¼c.@9c. on Corn.

BUFFALO, Nov. 8.—RECEIPTS, 2,200 bbls. Flour, 128,000 bushels Wheat, 1,500 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats, 20,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—188,000 bushels Wheat. Rail SHIPMENTS, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn. FREIGHT boats plenty. Wheat shipped early 13c., later, 12c.@11c.; afternoon 13c. Other Grain and Flour nominal. FLOUR steady; 500 bbls. changed hands. WHEAT, in moderate demand; sales 2,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 14; 28,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 13½@$1 14. CORN, inactive and very scarce; no sales. OATS, inactive in consequence of scarcity and nominal. RYE quiet; sales 5,500 bushels Western at 85c., 2,500 bushels at 82½c., both per sample. BARLEY neglected. PEAS, market bare. SEEDS, nothing doing. PORK quiet at $25 for heavy Mess. LARD quiet at 15¼c.@15½c. HIGHWINES dull and nominal at 90c.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—COTTON steady and unchanged. CLOVER-SEED sells at $8 50@$8 80. FLAX-SEED unchanged. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $4 25@$4 75; Extras, $4 75@$5 25; North-western Extra Family, $6 50@$6 37½; Pennsylvania do. $6@$6 50; Indiana and Ohio, $6 25@$7; Fancy, $7@$8. WHEAT in improved demand; Ohio and Indiana Red at $1 39@$1 40; do. Amber, $1 40@$1 45. RYE steady at 88c. CORN unsettled but higher; Old Yellow at 88c.@90c.; Mixed, 78c.@80c. OATS steady; State at 52c. COFFEE firm; low grades and choice Rio, 15c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@17½c., gold. SUGAR and MOLASSES unchanged. PETROLEUM—Light demand; Crude, 15c.; Refined, 22¼c.@22¾c. WHISKY firm; Western Iron, 90c.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 8.—COTTON quiet; Middling 15c.@15¼c. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN firm; new Mixed, in bulk, 41c.; do. White, 45c.; choice White, sacked, 70c.@71c. OATS declining at 41½c.@42c. BARLEY steady at 75c.@85c. RYE firm at 70c.@73c. WHISKY dull and unchanged. TOBACCO, HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. PROVISIONS firm. MESS PORK, $25 50@$26. Bulk MEATS lower; Shoulders, 11c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15c.@15½c.; Clear Sides, 16c. BACON—Shoulders, 14½c.; country Bacon Sides, clear, 19½c. LARD easier at 14½c. for new. CATTLE unchanged. Live HOGS heavy at $6 25@$7. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 8.—GRAIN and WHEAT quiet, with moderate supply offering. RYE is dull, and State is nominally quoted at $1. In CORN there is a better feeling, and higher prices rule; sales 200 bushels of Mixed Western at 88c., in store. BARLEY rather dull; sales 1 car No. 2 six-rowed State at $1 08; 1 car do., in bags at $1 02; 3 cars of No. 2 Canada West at $1 08, and 300 bags of two-rowed State at 98c. OATS steady with a fair trade demand; sales 2,400 bushels State, in store, at 57c.; 300 bushels No. 2 Western at 54c., and a bag lot of Western at 53c.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 8.—TOBACCO active; sales, 65 hhds. at $4 80@$9 50 for Trash to good Lugs; $10@$14 75 for Low to good Leaf. BAGGING steady. HEMP, 28c. FLAX, 20c. COTTON dull; Middling, 14½c. FLOUR quiet at $5 50. GRAIN—Beyond small local sales there is nothing doing. New Mess PORK, $24. New LARD in tierces, 15c.; in kegs, 17c. Bulk SHOULDERS, 12c.; Clear Rib, 15½c.; Clear Sides, 17c. Live HOGS heavy at $6 25@$6 90 for medium to choice. WHISKY steady at 85c.@86c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 8.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT advancing and in fair demand; No. 1 Red at $1 16; No. 2 at $1 14. CORN advancing, with an active demand; No. 1 at 72c.; No. 2 at 68c. OATS quiet and unchanged. FREIGHTS quiet; to Buffalo, 8c.; to Oswego, 9c. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—16,000 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 8.—FLOUR, OATS and RYE nominal. WHEAT firm; No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 01; No. 2 do., 96c. CORN unsettled; Rejected, 54½c. BARLEY declining; Spring No. 2 at 75c. Live HOGS heavy; RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 59,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 113,000 bushels Wheat. FREIGHTS to Buffalo easier at 8¾c.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 8.—COTTON dull and lower; Middling, 15¼c. FLOUR and GRAIN unchanged. Live HOGS dull and unchanged; receipts, 1,100 head; no slaughtering. Green MEATS dull and nominal; weather too warm. WHISKY dull and unchanged. EXCHANGE at par.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 8.—COTTON dull; Middling nominally 14½c.; receipts, 2,919 bales; exports, 1,285 bales. FLOUR dull at $4 75@$6 75 for Common, but none in market. OATS steady at 48c.@50c. LARD dull at 16c.@17c. Bulk SIDES, 16c.@17c. Bacon SHOULDERS, 15c.; Sides, none in market.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 8.—Spirits TURPENTINE dull; nothing doing. RESIN dull; No. 2 at $1 60. Crude TURPENTINE firmer and advanced $1 60@$2 85. TAR steady and unchanged. COTTON dull, with declining tendency.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 8.—COTTON in fair demand at lower rates; Middling, 15¼c.@15⅜c.; sales 6,800 bales; net receipts, 3,681 bales; coastwise, 532 bales; total, 10,373 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,785 bales; stock, 58,907 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 8.—COTTON quiet and lower; Middling, 15c.; sales, 1,300 bales; net receipts, 2,226 bales; exports, coastwise, 393 bales; stock, 28,181 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 8.—COTTON active; Middling, 15½c.@15¼c.; sales, 4,300 bales; net receipts, 5,559 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,226 bales; stock, 73,777 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 8.—COTTON quiet and weak; good Ordinary, 12½c.; sales, 150 bales; net receipts, 580 bales; stock, 1,876 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 8.—COTTON weak; Middling, 15¼c.@15⅜c.; sales, 700 bales; net receipts, 1,958 bales; stock, 37,117 bales.

NORFOLK, Nov. 8.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 1,524 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,112 bales; stock, 1,420 bales.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—COTTON dull; Middling, 15½c.@15⅝c.; sales, 250 bales; net receipts, 173 bales; coastwise, 164 bales; total, 337 bales; stock, 3,800 bales.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 8.—COTTON dull and declining; Middling, 15¼c.; sales, 20 bales; net receipts, 322 bales; exports, coastwise, 45 bales; stock, 2,580 bales.

DETROIT, Nov. 8.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT steady; Extra, $1 35¾@$1 36½. CORN firm. OATS advancing at 45c.@46c.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 8.—GRAIN—Nothing doing and nominally unchanged. PETROLEUM quiet at 20c.@20½c. in car-load lots; Crude, 9c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 8.—COTTON—In fair demand; prices easier; sales, 1,359 bales, and receipts, 1,360 bales; Middling, 14½c.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 9, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE SERIOUS FAMILY. Characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Geo. Clarke, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Barry and Miss Fowler.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mme. Lea Silly, Montaland, Messrs. Rittermans, Gausins, Anthony and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE, (English Opera.) Characters by Mrs. C. R. Bernard, Mrs. Drayton, Messrs. Castle, Drayton and Howell.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
MAN AND WIFE. Characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Clara Morris.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Waverley-place.
TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE, and ALADDIN. Leading characters by Messrs. Harry Beckett, Leffingwell and Miss Blanche Galton.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Mrs. Yeamans, and others.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

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Two copies, one year	5
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Five copies, one year	9
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Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items, with word "advertisement" prefixed, 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 5 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

A Tours dispatch of the 8th says that on Monday night a Prussian column attacked the outposts of the Army of the Loire at Potaley and Laurent des Bois. The French being reinforced, drove them beyond Valliere, capturing sixty-four prisoners. A later dispatch says that a general engagement took place yesterday, near Orleans, the result of which is not given. Ambulances were sent to the front. According to a London dispatch, the town of Verdun had capitulated, but no details had been received. The bombardment of Neu-Brisach had resulted in dismounting the French batteries and the cessation of the French fire on Alt-Brisach across the Rhine.

Count BISMARCK has published an explanation of the rupture of the negotiations for an armistice, in which he says that after the French Government had declared its inability to accept the German offer of an armistice based on the existing situation, he proposed to M. THIERS that they name a time for holding the elections for a Constituent Assembly, promising absolute freedom of election even in territory occupied by the Prussians. M. THIERS, after consulting JULES FAVRE and Gen. TROCHU, returned to Versailles without power to accept the offer. Private telegrams received at London from Versailles, support this explanation, and say further that M. FAVRE and a majority of his colleagues favored the election of a Constituent Assembly, but Gen. TROCHU opposed it and carried his point. King WILLIAM has issued an order prohibiting all intercourse with the City of Paris. The Berlin journals throw the responsibility for the impending destruction of Paris on the French. The Vienna *Correspondenz* says the French Government acts as if unconscious of its defeat. M. THIERS is expected in Tours today.

M. ESQUIROS reports that the people of Marseilles have submitted to the Government. He therefore tenders his resignation, asserting that it is the duty to unite against the invader. The Germans supply the French prisoners with clothes. The Prussian Government has countermanded the order for the restoration of the lights and buoys at the mouth of the Elbe. A London dispatch states that Baron HAUSSMANN has been arrested.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Special Committee of the Italian Senate on the question of changing the capital to Rome, recommend that it, the change, be not made until after the death of the present Pope. M. THIERS, in a letter to the Pope, assures him that the Great Powers will consider his case at the coming Congress, and a position "worthy of God's vicegerent will be provided for him." The King will enter Rome after the elections, which are to be held Nov. 20.... Mr. KRAMER, the new American Minister to Denmark, presented his credentials yesterday.

MEXICO.

A "terrible revolution" is said to have recently broken out in the Mexican State of Guerrero. The troops of the Government had been defeated, and reinforcements were moving forward from the capital. JUAREZ had been seriously ill. Mexican sentiment was changing in favor of the French Republic. The Mexican Government was resorting to suspicious means to defeat the claims of Americans against Mexico. A revolution in Tehuantepec against the State excited apprehensions for the success of the canal surveying expedition. A Cuban had been fatally wounded in a duel with a Peruvian, at Colima. A volcano near Valseuillo, between Durango and Chihuahua, was in a state of eruption.

GENERAL.

A fire in Lafayette, Ind., destroyed the large grocery establishment of C. W. PIERCE & Co., causing damage to the amount of $100,000. The insurance amounts to about $150,000, mainly in Eastern companies.

On Saturday last an eastward bound, train on the Pacific Railroad was stopped by five men at Pequest, and the engine and express car detached and run a few miles ahead. The express car was then broken open and the messenger gagged, and $8,100 taken. A special train with Police and horses was sent to the scene of the robbery a few hours afterward. A glove was found with the name "CARR" on it. This is believed to belong to a soldier who recently killed a woman at Fort Halleck and who escaped from the guard-house. The five robbers are believed to be deserters from Fort Halleck.

Twenty-five days quarantine are imposed on vessels from Havana at St. Thomas....Two cargoes of arms from New-York, supposed to be for BAEZ in San Domingo, had reached Curacoa....The crop prospects in the West Indies were favorable.

In the District Court at Salt Lake, Utah, yesterday, in the case of ELDRIDGE and HAWSON against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs for $19,000.

A severe storm occurred at Salt Lake on Monday night, and it snowed there yesterday.

Advices from Venezuela to the 25th of October state that the Guzmanists had captured the town of Caro. Maracaibo is the only town opposed to GUZMAN. Disturbances are reported in Barcelona.

The Army Tactics Revising Board, in session at St. Louis since Sept. 26, adjourned on Saturday, and Gen. SCHOFIELD left for California on Sunday.

A number of stores and other buildings were burned in Winona, Miss., on the 7th inst., during an incendiary fire supposed to have been caused by a band of miscreants, who are also suspected of having recently murdered Gen. BRADLEY.

The Archbishop and Bishops of the province of New-York, have availed themselves of their assembling in Rochester for the dedication of the Cathedral, to address a letter to the Pope expressive of their sympathy in his troubles, and protesting against the injustice of depriving him of his temporal power.

We are indebted to Capt. EHLERS, of the Hamburg steam-ship *Thuringia*, which reached this port last night, for valued additions to our European files.

Our Worthy Masters—As Before.

If the people in the interior of the State had done their duty as well as the people in the City, we should have a more satisfactory statement to place before the public today. The Democratic majorities here were largely reduced. A good many Republicans voted who generally absent themselves from the polls. But the Tammany leaders appear to have executed a rather sharp move in sending a portion of their repeaters to operate in the rural districts, and thus break down our strength in the quarters where we generally depend most upon it. The Republican managers could not, or did not, provide against this little scheme—the device, probably, of the gigantic brain of Mr. SWEENY, or the fertile invention of our accomplished and handsome Mayor.

We must take these things as they happen. Most people who have interested themselves in practical politics know that the cause which ought to win very rarely does win at first. We must have a settled organization against the Ring, and work at it steadily until we gain the victory. They say that Rome was not built in a day. We have made a beginning. The usual fraudulent vote for Tammany has undoubtedly been reduced, but as a fair election is simply impossible under our present system, it is needless to say that we were not favored with the luxury yesterday. The efforts of the United States officials, to be quite candid, did not accomplish very much. In the first place, the Police were the obedient agents of Tammany throughout the day, and as there was no force to oppose to their's except in a case of extreme emergency, they practically managed everything as they liked. Then, an immense sum of money was spent by TWEED and his agents—in fact, the *Herald* boasted the other day that Tammany would "from her savings put a million into this election. She can buy up every man that is in the market, and as far as necessary she has bought or will buy them." So much for the tactics openly avowed by our beloved rulers. They wasted no time in talking about *principles*, but went straight to the pocket.

Then, the precious compact entered into on the part of the United States and the Tammany leaders, by which people were not to be prevented from recording votes known or suspected to be fraudulent, was a virtual abandonment of the field to Tammany—or, as the *World* expresses it, "a falling back on the entire line" of the Federal power. It came to this: the Tammany leaders said to the United States authorities, "If you will let us do what we like with the ballot-boxes, we will not break your heads. If you object, there will certainly be a 'muss.'" The Republican managers then said, "Well, for the sake of peace, have it all your own way." So there was no "muss." The *World* came out and comforted the Democratic repeaters withal by assuring them that they could go to work with perfect impunity, that the Police had orders not to interfere with them, and that the United States forces might as well be in Alaska as here. The repeaters were not to be arrested, under any circumstances, until *after* they had voted, according to the well-known plan of taking care of a horse—namely, to shut the stable-door after he has kicked up his heels and run away. Thus it came to pass that the whole game was put in the hands of the Adonis who is so obliging as to act as our Mayor, and he and his less beautiful friends magnanimously promised to make no disturbance. It was not a new trick, although newly applied to politics. A man meets you in the street and says, "Give me your watch, pocket-book, and any valuables you may have about you, and I won't knock you down." You comply, and the whole affair is pleasantly ended.

With regard to the vote for Governor, it is scarcely worth while saying anything about it this morning, as the returns were carefully kept back until all the returns from the State were received—so that the requisite majority for HOFFMAN might be manufactured. The tactics of 1868 were repeated. We venture to say that Mr. TWEED and his friends did not go to bed last night, but spent their time in making the vote "symmetrical." This is what *they* understand by the "science of government."

The upshot of it all is that Mr. TWEED and his friends are in office, and are not likely to go out until, like Mrs. Gamp, they are "so disposed," or until the people make them, and the only consolation we have is that the prettiest man in the world is our Mayor, and that if the City goes to ruin, we shall at least always have an Apollo in the City Hall, with TWEED on his right hand, and FISK on his left.

The Elections in Other States.

From Massachusetts the returns are full and satisfactory. WENDELL PHILLIPS' eloquent invective has not lessened the Republican vote, nor developed any great strength for the Labor and Prohibition parties. In many districts his vote is below that polled by CHAMBERLAIN, an unknown and personally uninfluential man. One hundred and sixty-eight towns and cities give CLAFLIN, for Governor, 41,093, as against 36,411 in the last election; ADAMS, 21,986, as against 20,623; PHILLIPS, 11,895, as against CHAMBERLAIN'S 7,716. All the Republican Congressmen have been re-elected, and both branches of the Legislature are strongly Republican.

Rhode Island and civil service reform lose the services of Mr. JENCKES—the Congressional election in the Eastern District having resulted in the triumph of EAMES, (Sprague Republican,) by a majority over four other candidates, JENCKES included. In the Western District, PENDLETON has been elected by a light Republican vote.

New-Jersey has done nobly. There are large Republican gains in nearly all parts of the State, with a clear gain of two Congressmen—HALSEY in the Fifth District and NEWELL in the Second. The election of HALSEY is secured by a Republican majority of 3,000 in Newark—a change which gives to the State the services of a very able man. The Congressional representation is now Republican in four of the five districts into which the State is divided.

Chicago sends tidings of the election of FARWELL, Protectionist Republican, over JOHN WENTWORTH, candidate of the revenue reformers and Democrats; with a Republican county ticket and a Republican majority of city officers.

The information from Maryland is confined to Baltimore, where SWANN and ARCHER, Democrats, have been elected to Congress by reduced majorities. Delaware has celebrated the first appearance of the colored vote with rioting at Wilmington, Odessa and Smyrna,—with what political result we have yet to learn. Virginia exhibits a close contest in several localities and a light vote in others; and the latter characteristic seems also to apply to the Montgomery district in Alabama,—the only one which has supplied a return.

The Situation in France.

It is impossible to read the conflicting accounts which reach us respecting the late negotiations for an armistice, without feeling that there is something behind which we want a key in order that we may understand. Why should the Republican members of the Provisional Government be reported as agreeing to the proposed armistice, and Gen. TROCHU alone be found dissenting from it? And, admitting this to be satisfactorily explained, why should a minority of one have been able to counterbalance the opinion of the rest of the Council? Why again, should King WILLIAM have relented so suddenly in his declared intention of bombarding Paris, and have put off for a fortnight what was to have been commenced eight days ago? It is hard to see what better chance of peace there can be after this interval. Has the distant view of Paris from Versailles so wrought upon the sympathies of the Prussian King as to produce a clemency which his previous acquaintance with it failed to excite? It is at this moment the curse of France to be hopelessly isolated in sections, and divided into three or four political parties. The nation cannot in any intelligible way make its voice heard, and even had it the opportunity, it is questionable whether it is sufficiently resolved about the future to give a very clear or unhesitating response. Thus, though the Republic is in actual existence, it would be a mistake to accept the failure of the late negotiations as a necessary acquiescence in the will of the people. For the present, France is nearly as much ruled by personal government as it was under the Empire, only there are several leaders instead of one, and it is by no means certain that the plans of each are fully known to the others.

BAZAINE has been accused of sacrificing patriotism to selfish ambition. With the Republic he had nothing in common. He played his last card to give his partner at Wilhelmshoehe the chance of scoring a trick with the further inducement, probably, of a substantial consideration for his pains. Gen. TROCHU is, both as a man and soldier, of a very different stamp from the Marshal of Mexican fame. But it is exceedingly questionable whether he believes in his heart that the Republic is the best thing for France. It would be absurd to be apprehensive of such a man engaging in a discreditable intrigue; but it would involve no dishonor to credit him with the conviction that an Orleans restoration is the only event that would bring peace and repose to his distracted country. He may, like other friends of the family of LOUIS PHILIPPE, believe that the peasantry of France might be brought to prefer the rule of the Count of PARIS to that of a republic. The latter has as yet done nothing which has very obviously served to repair the disasters of the past. Gen. TROCHU'S late remarkable address bears on the face of it a strong conviction that its author had matured plans on which he confidently reckoned for ultimate success. In standing out from his colleagues on the question of the armistice, the Governor of Paris shows a disposition to make his policy emphatically his own and so to be personally identified with either its success or failure. That his ambition tends exclusively to his own aggrandizement, we cannot believe. That he aims at [illegible] against the enemies of his country, partly in order to be able to enact the part of MONK to another CHARLES, is far from improbable. We can scarcely doubt that Prussia would give better terms to a monarchy in France than to the existing Republic. She cannot help considering the latter as a very dangerous neighbor to the impulsive Democracy of South Germany, and would, all protestations to the contrary notwithstanding, be perfectly willing to assist at its downfall. Meanwhile, it is obvious that Gen. TROCHU has the confidence of the armed populace of Paris, and while this may be the best thing that could happen for the capital, it has some appearance of danger for the Republic. The diplomatic movements that doubtless underlie the fourteen days postponement of the bombardment, will no doubt become apparent ere many days are over, and may possibly reveal some new phase of the plans of those who at present control the destinies of France.

Italy Restored.

It is a remarkable circumstance connected with the gigantic events of the past Summer, that two such great historical changes as the unification of Italy, and the overthrow of the temporal power of the Pope, should occur and produce so little impression on the world. The unity of Italy has been the aspiration of her patriots and the dream of her poets for centuries. In the essentials of unity she was already one—a similar religious faith, a past of literary and artistic glory which all the States alike could claim, a language which was said to be composed of the choicest words of all the local dialects, a commercial and industrial interest which was harmonious, and a temperament which was sufficiently alike to be reconcilable. The hopes and ambitions of the different provinces and cities were to be united. The obstacles and the separations were maintained only in the interest of the various petty Governments and the power of the House of Austria. The past had taught the people of Italy—as it taught the people of Germany—that their misfortunes sprang from their divisions into small States and Governments. Each city, jealous of the other, and each petty province, maintaining its own small dynasty and expensive administration, at once burdened the citizens and exposed them as a prey to tyrants. Without unity and torn by internal dissensions, Italy for ages was the battle-ground of the Great Powers, who alternately built up their temporary empire and were driven from the Peninsula. Spain and Germany and France have in all modern times fought over the beautiful prize which lay so temptingly on their borders. It must, however, be admitted that small States, though unfavorable for any long-continued personal liberties, are the best soil for the growth of the higher products of the intellect—for the works of literature and the arts. It was not the grand empire of ALEXANDER, or the world-dominion of Rome which left behind them the fruits of pure intellect and the imagination which have been the delight of all succeeding times, but the petty communities of Attica. And we may with regret predict that a united Italy, though securing to millions of its citizens a freedom and security they did not know before, will never probably approach those works of poetry, painting, and architecture which have made the petty and jealous cities of north and central Italy, torn though they were by temporal dissensions, immortal in the history of human genius.

The final result of the struggle of centuries for the prize of Italy, was to leave the House of Austria in overwhelming preponderance in the north of Italy, and in fact, supporting the tyrannies of both the Pope and the Kingdom of Naples. A worse issue for the liberties or the development of the Italian people could hardly be imagined. History will record that the one and only service of the second French Empire to modern Europe, was its aid of the House of Savoy in its unequal struggle with Austria, and the consequent union of north Italy with the Kingdom of Sardinia. Through this timely and powerful assistance, the petty Kingdom of Sardinia, hardly a century and a half old, though led by a princely house, one of the most ancient in Europe, became the leader and the nucleus of Italy. GARIBALDI perfected what NAPOLEON had begun, and soon nothing remained to complete the unification of Italy but the small temporal sovereignty of the Pope. But this, for reasons of home policy, and perhaps with future ambitious projects of French domination in the Peninsula, the French Emperor would not permit to follow the destinies which her people and all Italy desired. France thenceforth became the sword-arm of the Pope, and the grand obstacle to the unity of Italy. The capitulation of Sedan, and the prostration of the Empire, removed this hindrance. With NAPOLEON'S overthrow fell the last temporal ally of the Holy Father. The Italian Government still hesitated, but the passionate desires of the people spurred them on. The Italian forces marched on Rome, and by a curious coincidence of names, entered the walls of the Holy City through a gap made by a breach in the Villa Bonaparte. With a trifling struggle, the event longed for during so many ages was consummated, and the Summer of this year saw, for the first time in nearly two thousand years, Italy again united from the Alps to Sicily, in one political Government. A monarchy which certainly dated from the time of CHARLEMAGNE, and perhaps earlier—fell without a crash, or with hardly notice from a world absorbed in grander events.

It is hardly sixty years since a Pope was dethroned, but that was by a foreign conqueror. This is a stroke dealt by his own people and his spiritual subjects. It will be one not easily retrieved. Italy is now one, and under a constitutional Government. The telegraph informs us that she is preparing wisely for the great struggle to preserve her unity, which is before her when France recovers. She is exchanging her expensive standing army for the cheaper national army of the Prussian system. Every citizen must become a soldier. Then, with lower taxes, a more martial population, freed from the rule of priests and under a limited monarchy, Italy may reach a prosperity and liberty which she never knew under the Roman Empire, or the stormy dissensions of the Middle Ages, or the degrading Governments of modern times.

The Ballot Box and the Judiciary.

There is one lesson taught, or rather strongly brought home to us, by the recent conviction of TERENCE QUINN by the United States Court, which we cannot ponder too seriously—more particularly as the people of this State will in a couple of years have another opportunity of saying whether or no they are satisfied with an elective Judiciary, or, in other words, with the State Courts as they are. Everybody acknowledges now that it is not possible, with the legal machinery provided by the State, to punish fraudulent practices at elections, when they are committed by members of the majority. It is safe to say that this is not only true of the State of New-York, but of every State in the Union in which the Judges are elective. Of course in the country districts, in which manners are still pure, the population educated, intelligent and well to do, the evil is now, and always will be, less rife than it is in the large cities; and the defects of our elected Courts as regards this duty are, therefore, less apparent. But it is quite certain that the success in cheating which had attended Democratic efforts here, and the way in which the State Courts had been robbed of all terrors for evil-doers in this particular matter of election frauds, would speedily have introduced similar practices into every city in the Union in which the majority was as ignorant and vicious as Democratic majorities in great cities usually are. The whole machinery of popular government in our great centres of wealth and population would have become a disgusting farce if Congress had not interfered.

But is it not disgraceful that Congress should have to interfere? Is it not most extraordinary that a great self-governing community like New-York cannot provide the means of punishing the violators of its own laws, and those laws, too, passed for the protection of the most important of all the processes of our political life, the election of public officers? Is it not too bad that even the Republicans of the country districts should have been as lukewarm, as they were when the Constitutional Convention met, about putting an end to a system which has brought us to the pass which made it necessary to carry QUINN before Judge WOODRUFF? It must be remembered that "repeating," and other offenses of a similar character, are punishable by State laws. The sole reason why Congress had to take charge of our elections, is that we could not get the State laws enforced, and the reason why we could not get the State laws enforced was that Judges elected by universal suffrage, and dependent on the Tammany Ring for renomination, could not be got to give decisions adverse to the interests of the dominant party. What gives the Federal Judiciary its value in the matter is not that it is Federal, but that it holds office for life. If our State Judges held office for life, or were only removable by a change in the Constitution, most assuredly we should not have to go into the Federal Courts to have our repeaters brought to justice. There are on the New-York Bench plenty of men as good as any on the United States Bench, and the United States Judges are chosen from among just such men as, we are glad to say, evil as the times are, still compose the bulk of the New-York Bar; but we have a judicial system which really, except in the case of the Court of Appeals, seems framed to stimulate whatever is bad in the Judge's nature, or paralyze what is good. The result is that we have to go to the United States Courts to protect the purity of our elections, and we are only saying what every lawyer knows to be true, when we say that we would all go there, too, for the protection of our property, if we could. As it is, every case involving large interests, in this City at least, which can by any twisting or turning of constitutional provisions be got into the Federal Courts, is got into them. In other words, not only has the experiment made in various States, of an elective Judiciary, with short terms of office, been proved a failure; but the system of appointment, or life tenure, is an acknowledged success. Wherever people have the choice between the State Courts and the Federal Courts, they choose the latter; and this not because the Federal Judges are always more learned lawyers, or more upright men than the State Judges, but because they sit under a system which insures their independence.

Democratic orators are constantly prating about centralization of late years. Centralization is indeed almost the only theme they do not find too delicate to handle. But if there be any tendency to centralization, it is Democratic politicians who are creating and fostering it. The danger of centralization does not lie in what men in Congress say or enact, but in what people through the country feel. The great ends of government, after all, are security for life and property, and for the free play of the faculties. As long as State laws and State Judges provide this, within the limits prescribed by the Constitution, we may rely upon it local self-government will have too many attractions for the popular mind to make it possible for Congress to encroach on it. But only let rascally politicians succeed in doing what they are doing in New-York—diffusing through the community a deep sense of insecurity, with regard not only to their possessions and their persons, but with regard to the enjoyment of their political rights—and the seeds of centralization will indeed be sown. If anybody wants to see the four men who have done most to promote centralization in this State, he must take a look at HOFFMAN and TWEED and BARNARD and CARDOZO. There is worse injury done to State rights in Room No. 11 in one day than Congress could do in ten years.

Two Scenes in English Life.

Some time ago we had occasion to refer to a remarkable statement of Prof. HUXLEY'S, made, if we mistake not, before the British Association. Prof. HUXLEY declared that there were thousands of people in Liverpool and other English towns more barbarous than the savage aborigines of Australia or New-Zealand. Melancholy corroborations of this apparently extreme assertion have since reached us. It seems, however, that this condition of things is not confined to the towns. The barbarism is not alone that of the Bedouins of the street—the beings whom want and drunkenness, and the lack of parental care, have driven to prey, in the coarsest and lowest ways, upon society. A degradation as pitiable exists in the English rural districts. Under the head of "Savages in North Devon," we find in a leading journal of London a description which, without good authority, might at once be stamped as fictitious. Several witnesses concur in testifying to its accuracy, and we are forced, therefore, to believe that in the England of VICTORIA and the nineteenth century, human beings are living in as low a scale of intelligence, and as far from the usages of civilization, as the least fortunate of their countrymen in the dismal period that succeeded the Norman conquest.

One family, which is particularly described, dwells at a place called Neymet Rowland. It consists of an old man and woman, a son, three unmarried daughters, and a numerous brood of small children. The family live in an ancient stable, which has neither windows nor doors, but is propped up by posts. There is no sleeping-room in it—the whole party herding together at night in a pit dug in the ground. In Summer these unhappy people are seen pretty much in a state of nature, and their actions are unrestrained in the slightest degree by any of the ordinary usages of decorum, or even decency. They seem to subsist on the coarsest food, cooking little and seldom, and never washing their few miserable garments. If any one approaches their dwelling they assail him with the utmost ferocity. Several persons have been severely injured by them, so that now they are never visited or interfered with. They possess fire-arms, and do not scruple to use them. The clergyman of the parish has made efforts to see and to reclaim these people. But they receive him with oaths and imprecations, and he is glad to escape from them unhurt. If modest women pass within ear-shot they are greeted with odious and obscene shouts. The daughters of the old man and woman are huge and strong, and "have the voices of males." They use the foulest language to passers-by who may be obnoxious to them, and often assault with alarming vigor those whom they dislike. Encounters between them and their neighbors are frequent, and several members of the family have been imprisoned for various offenses. They invariably return, however, to their former life and habits. "Missionaries in foreign lands," says the paper we have mentioned, "never encountered a tribe of savages who required civilizing more than this wretched tribe of people in North Devon!"

This, it would seem, is not a case of degradation through poverty. The family own, we are told, no fewer than thirty acres of freehold land, and this it is which renders it so hard to deal with them. But most of the instances of barbarism, such as are complained of by Mr. HUXLEY and others, spring from pure want. The last post brought us an account of an inquest just held at Bethnal Green, the details of which are enough to make one blush for humanity. The dead man was a house-painter, a widower, with two small children. His wife had died a short time before, leaving him with these little girls, aged, respectively, two and a half and six. The man fell ill with painter's colic, and, being without money, literally died for want of medicine. When first attacked he went to the relieving officer. He was told that this person "was out, and would not be in for some hours," and there was no one to act in his place. Next day the landlady went to the relieving officer, obtained an order, and took it to the parish doctor. This gentleman sent his assistant. But the assistant did not go, although the sick man's brother went four times to beg him to do so. At his last visit, the brother told this model physician that the patient was foaming at the mouth, and could not swallow. To which the doctor made answer, "I won't be a minute. Give him some castor-oil." The messenger said that as his brother was dying, he thought castor-oil could do him no good; that in any case he had no money to buy it, and implored the doctor to go at once. At last the doctor did go—many hours after he was first summoned. The painter was dead—and had died in lingering agony. He lay there, stiff and cold, with his two starving little children sobbing over and clinging to his body. In the words of the report:

> "The two little daughters of the deceased were in the room while their father was dying, and the oldest caught hold of his hand and screamed violently. After their uncle left the room—which on Saturday evening they and the corpse of their father occupied—they were left for the whole night with the dead body. On Sunday forenoon they were found to be, when visited by Mr. BURROWS, in a starving condition, and there was no food in the room. They have been removed to the workhouse."

Comment from us could add nothing to the horror of a scene like this, so disgraceful to England and all its boasted "institutions for the relief of the poor." A curse hangs over the land in which such barbarities are possible. The surgeon, who ought to have seen the poor painter, had too much to do that day, it is said, "and so was not greatly to blame." But the terrible fact remains that in a Christian country, a country overflowing with wealth, a human being should thus be suffered to die in torment, his shrieks, as it were, ringing in the ears of the officials whose duty it was to succor him. It cannot be denied that instances like this furnish arguments to the advocates of communism which, in the absence of better methods of relief than now exist, the increasing density of population in England will render it more and more difficult to answer. "Property" everywhere is forgetting its duties, and some of these days it will have no duties left to perform.

MINOR TOPICS.

As the City is still a dependency of the Ring's, Mayor HALL very naturally used the public streets, last night, as his private property. The moment his election was assured, he caused bombs to be discharged in all the principal thoroughfares, and so gave the citizens to understand that their masters were still TWEED, SWEENY, and HALL. The bulk of the tax-payers will enjoy just such liberties as the Ring may think proper to allow them, and no more. This state of affairs will probably last until a remedy somewhat stronger and more effectual than an election is applied to TWEED and his friends. In the meantime, the City will present a very fine example of the results of government according to "Democratic" institutions.

The *Herald* yesterday, in the course of a general onset in behalf of Tammany—and it has rendered far more efficient service to the Ring than the miserable *World* throughout the canvass—made the following remark with reference to the Controller's accounts and the whitewashing report: "If the testimony of such men as JOHN JACOB ASTOR and MOSES TAYLOR be not true, then these gentlemen must be consummate scoundrels." We distinctly assert that their testimony is not true—now if they choose to put the cap made by the *Herald* upon their heads, it is not our business to prevent them.

It is to be hoped that the day will come when the Ex-Empress EUGENIE will be allowed to be at peace in her exile. The foreign newspapers are perpetually starting strange rumors about conspiracies hatching at Chiselhurst, and accusing the Empress of being really responsible for the apparent treachery of BAZAINE at Metz. At last the Empress has caused a semi-official statement to be put forward in the London *Daily News*. She declares that she "has taken no part in any one of the combinations having for their object either peace or an armistice." Perhaps the several parties immediately concerned in the present war will now agree to confine hostilities to the arena of France, and not pursue an unhappy lady with vindictive calumnies.

The capitulation of Verdun is a disaster to the French which slight successes on the Loire cannot counterbalance. The entire extent of the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, as anciently defined, is now commanded by the German troops, not a single fortified position of importance being held against them. With the fall of Neu-Breisach and Belfort the last vestige of resistance in the subject provinces will disappear.

Large numbers of fraudulent voters have been passed over the Erie Railroad during the last few days at the expense of W. M. TWEED. A party of repeaters was also brought from Philadelphia. In fact, the Democratic preparations were on an extensive scale, and we have no doubt the election has cost the Tammany leaders about half a million of dollars more than usual—for which drain upon their purses they may thank us. While they are literally intoxicated with victory and whisky, it would be useless to say much to them. But by the time they are sober, it may be expedient to pay them a little attention again. We may very safely promise that they will take good care to make their mastery over the City felt in every direction. We have not yet seen the beginning of what they can do in the way of misgovernment and corruption.

The system of carrying the mails from point to point in this country is so fraught with inconvenience as to suggest the hope that a vast improvement will some day be demanded. There is no good reason why a person should be able to go from Brooklyn to Chicago, and carry a message in half the time the Post-office would require to deliver it. This is the state of affairs at present. Of course, the expense of sending by express is considerable, but the advantage of cheapness attained by the postal system is not inconsistent with moderately quick dispatch. Post-office reforms are among the most indispensable of our time, and it seems impossible to postpone them much longer.

An outrage has been committed on the Pacific Railroad which seems to have caused some excitement in San Francisco. Five men stopped a train and robbed it of $8,100. What an affair to make a fuss about! We should scarcely mention it here. We have seen a smaller party than five men steal an entire railroad, and work it for their own exclusive profit for years together, with Judges to help them, and the public calmly looking on. The people of San Francisco are getting to be so moral that it does not take much to surprise them. We should like to make them a present of JAMES FISK—he would soon show them a trick or two really worth talking about.

The peripatetic diplomacy of M. THIERS seems to have given him an immensely increased opinion of his own importance. The Ex-Minister of LOUIS PHILIPPE writes to the Pope as if he inherited the political influence which belonged to NAPOLEON III. in his palmiest days. PIO NONO must feel immensely gratified to learn that "his case,"—hopeless as it seems—is to be "considered" at a forthcoming European Congress, of which M. THIERS appears to have had the earliest intimation. As the position of eldest son of the Church is at present vacant, the veteran statesman is probably desirous of establishing a claim to it. We suspect, however, that Signor BROGLIO'S recommendation to the Italian Government to retain the capital at Florence, during the lifetime of the present Pontiff, will be a more consoling piece of intelligence to the inmate of the Vatican than the patronizing assurances of his dear friend M. THIERS.

Count BISMARCK appears to be a determined advocate of retrospective justice. He lately ordered researches to be made with a view to ascertain "the amount of money contributions and requisitions, of all kinds levied by the French between the years 1806 and 1813, in the present provinces of the Prussian monarchy." Returns have been forthcoming from part of the specified territory, which give a total equal to about $100,000,000 in gold. After these are completed, the North German Chancellor will probably order statistics to be prepared of the pecuniary damage received by Germany from the Generals of LOUIS XIV. One feels a natural curiosity to know whether Prussia pays as much attention to the other side of the account, and keeps for example an accurate profit and loss statement touching her recent acquisitions of Hanover and the Grand Duchies, not to speak of the older transactions with reference to Poland and Silesia.

THE ELECTIONS.

Continued from First Page.

came generally known or was credited by those who sought to prevent their entrance into the City. These troops were intended for the protection of the Government offices and buildings in case of any extended disturbance, which happily did not occur. The frigate *Narragansett* was stationed in the East River near the foot of Wall-street, and it was understood that she would be used to sweep the street to protect the United States Treasury. The iron-clad *Guerriere* lay in the North River, near Chambers-street, for any service that might be required. Both vessels were the objects of much attention from those who were in the vicinity of their anchorage, but no especial signs of life on board were noticeable. The marines from the frigates were consolidated with those in barracks at the navy-yard, and the other troops were kept in garrison in the harbor, in readiness for instant service, which was not called for.

At Police Head-quarters—The Governor and the Mayor Waiting for the News.

At Police Head-quarters the day was one of sepulchral quiet. Early in the morning Superintendent KELSO was at his post, with inspectors DILKE, WALLING and JAMESON gathered about him, and with Capts. SHERIDAN and COPELAND at hand as special aids. But beyond listening to pleasing but apocryphal tales of Tammany triumphs brought in from time to time by superficial observers of the progress of the voting, they had nothing whatever to do. Occasionally Captains of Police dropped in to have some very simple order explained, or to ask how they were to act if some possible but highly improbable contingency should arise. But beyond this Superintendent KELSO had little demand upon his time, which he spent in patiently waiting for the disturbance which never came. In all the other offices there was the same absence of excitement, even including that of Judge BOSWORTH, where Gov. HOFFMAN and Mayor HALL waited calmly and smilingly for the victory both confidently expected. Gov. HOFFMAN did, indeed, betray considerable interest in the unusual perils attending the Tammany pastime of repeating, as he spent a portion of the day in the office of Superintendent KELSO drinking in with greedy ears the tales of alleged misdeeds of United States officials, which were plentiful enough in that locality at all hours. One story coming up of an attempt by a deputy marshal to shoot Police Capt. McDONNELL of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, and the pistol being produced as proof of the fact, the Governor thought the affair of such moment that he proceeded with it to the office of Marshal SHARPS, and, showing the pistol, eagerly asked what it was. The Marshal, profoundly astonished at the ignorance of a Tammany Democrat of such affairs, said simply that it was a United States navy revolver. The Governor then asked the Marshal if he thought it was a proper thing to put for the hands of drunken men, to which the Marshal answered that it certainly was not, nor had it been done. The Governor, finding that he could make nothing by his braving show of indignation, took the pistol back to Police Head-quarters, where it was ostentatiously displayed during the rest of the day as a positive proof that the honest citizens of New-York were depositing their ballots under the shadow of Federal bayonets.

Arrests by the City Authorities—Judge Dowling's Refusal to Stand by the Compact—Deputy Marshals in Custody—A Ruse Shot.

CHARLES O'CONNOR, WILLIAM H. GREENE, PATRICK COWEN and FRANCIS FITZPATRICK were arrested, yesterday, in the Fourth and Sixth Wards for illegal voting. The first three prisoners were remanded for examination by Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, as the inspectors ordering the arrests could not appear to prefer complaints. FITZPATRICK was accused of being a convict from State Prison, and consequently disfranchised. The Magistrate ascertained, however, that the prisoner had served in the Penitentiary, and had not lost his right to vote; consequently he was released, and went on his way rejoicing.

Justice DOWLING, having visited Police Head-quarters and interviewed the Superintendent, went down town yesterday morning and afterwards escorted round the Sixth Ward by Capt. KENNEDY. Orders were then given to each of the squads at the polling places to arrest all disorderly persons. Officer DOLAN, of the Sixth Ward, arrested Peter Robinson, colored, at the Eighth District, because he made a noise and threatened to strike a boy, and also for preventing persons from depositing ballots.

WM. HENRY, alias "Ballot," and THOMAS CONWAY, were arrested in the Tenth District of the Sixth Ward for creating a disturbance, and Conway assaulted Thomas Mahan. MAURICE MEYERS was arrested by Officer SKINNER of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, in Washington-street, for creating a disturbance at the polls. All of these men were promptly committed by Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs.

Dr. WM. T. MALLE, the physician at the Tombs Prison, resident at the corner of John-street, aged seventy, of No. 11 Mulberry-street, for having voted at the Tenth District of the Sixth Ward when not registered. PATRICK HEFFERNAN, a Deputy United States Marshal, was also arrested at the instance of the Tammany doctor, on a charge of having personated a voter in this locality at all hours. One story coming up of an attempt by a deputy marshal to shoot Police Capt. McDONNELL of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, and the pistol being produced as proof of the fact, the Governor thought the affair of such moment that he proceeded with it to the office of Marshal SHARPS, and, showing the pistol, eagerly asked what it was. The Marshal, profoundly astonished at the ignorance of a Tammany Democrat of such affairs, said simply that it was a United States navy revolver. The Governor then asked the Marshal if he thought it was a proper thing to put for the hands of drunken men, to which the Marshal answered that it certainly was not, nor had it been done. The Governor, finding that he could make nothing by his braving show of indignation, took the pistol back to Police Head-quarters, where it was ostentatiously displayed during the rest of the day as a positive proof that the honest citizens of New-York were depositing their ballots under the shadow of Federal bayonets.

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complaint was lodged against them at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, when they were both United States marshals, were committed for trial without bail.

JAMES FOSCILL, a United States marshal, was arrested at a polling booth in First-avenue on a charge of interfering with voters at the instance of JOHN HEFFERNAN, a special policeman. Judge SCOTT committed him for trial.

In the Twenty-second Precinct THOS. BURNS was arrested for fighting. FRANK FAYELL for disorderly conduct, and FRITZ FURTNEYER for illegal voting.

In the Twenty-first Ward a man named ROONEY, a notorious rough and political bully, was arrested for firing into the crowd around the polling-place. He has done the State service for a couple of years at Sing Sing, for shooting a man named KELLY, in Second-avenue, about two years ago.

BERNARD McQUAID, a United States marshal, was arrested by JOHN BUTTERLAKE, in the Fourteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward, charged with drunkenness and creating a disturbance. He was held to answer.

WILLIAM H. CUERY, charged with disorderly conduct and interference with voters in the Fourth District of the Tenth Ward, was held for trial.

JOHN RYAN was arraigned before Justice SCOTT, at the Essex Market Police Court, on a charge of perjury and illegal voting. It appeared that the prisoner presented himself at the Fourth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward and offered to vote. His qualifications were challenged, and having been formally sworn he testified that he resided at No. 242 Delancey-street for upward of a year. An investigation showed that the house in question was a factory, and the prisoner had no connection with it. He was sent to prison, bail being refused.

WILLIAM H. BARRETT, charged with drunkenness in the Fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward, and JACOB NAGLE, with disorderly conduct at a polling-place in Avenue A, were both held by Judge SCOTT, at the Essex Police Court.

EDWARD V. O'HARA was arrested for interfering with voters in the Thirteenth District of the Tenth Ward, and held to answer.

WM. HOLTON, a United States marshal, was arrested in the Ninth District of the Thirteenth Ward for alleged disorderly conduct and assaulting the officers. He was held for trial.

JOHN J. BURKHARDT, a liquor-dealer on Essex-street, was held to answer by Judge SCOTT for selling adulterated liquors, contrary to the regulation.

JOHN B. THOMAS, about eighteen years of age, was arraigned at the Jefferson Market Court, before Judge FOWLER, for registering in the Fifth Election District of the Twenty-ninth Ward. The prisoner stated that he was justified in voting as he had done so last year. The Judge committed him for examination.

A gentlemanly-looking individual, named STEPHEN W. DANA, who stated his residence to be No. 150 Spring-street, was brought before Judge FOWLER, at Jefferson Market Court, for fraudulent voting in the Thirteenth District of the Fifteenth Ward. When registering, the prisoner stated that he resided at the St. Denis Hotel, and an inquiry yesterday showed he did not live there. The prisoner explained that he was but recently returned from Europe, and was unacquainted with the custom here relative to registration. He satisfied the Judge that he had no intention to vote fraudulently, and he was discharged.

JEFFERSON WHITE was charged before Judge FOWLER with fraudulent voting and perjury. HARMAN CARROLL, a Police officer, attached to the Eighth Precinct, stated that WHITE presented himself at the Seventeenth Election District of the Eighth Ward, having registered at No. 27 Sullivan-street. He was sworn as to his qualifications, and on inquiry he was totally unknown at the address in question. He was held to answer.

GEORGE A. WILSON voted in the Thirteenth District of the Fifteenth Ward as a resident of the district. On examination he admitted that he had removed to another ward some time since, and he was arrested. Judge FOWLER committed him for trial.

JAMES HUBBARD voted in the Sixteenth District of the Eighth Ward, giving his address in the district. Subsequently he boasted of having hoodwinked the marshals, and he was arrested. He was held for trial.

JAS. DONALDSON, a United States marshal, was arrested in the Tenth District of the Eighth Ward by Capt. McDONNELL, of the Twenty-Eighth Precinct, charged with a violent assault on MATHEW McCLOSKEY, an inspector of election. While on the way to the Station-house Donaldson drew a revolver, but was immediately disarmed and taken before Judge FOWLER, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, who committed him for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

PATRICK MANY was arrested in the Nineteenth Ward, by order of Supervisor FRANK BALL, and taken to the Station by Marshal McKEEGAN and a Police officer, where he was released by order of Capt. GARLAND.

PATRICK WHOLAN, a cripple from Ward's Island, was arrested in the Fifteenth District Twelfth Ward, for having voted in another man's name, the "Simon Pure" individual entering the poll before WHOLAN had left.

ALEXANDER HEMLINGTON, on his way home, yesterday morning, voted in the Fifth District of the Thirteenth Ward. After breakfast, having also taken an additional horn or two, he thought he would go down and vote. His surprise on being informed of his having done so already was only equaled by his terror at finding himself in the hands of the Law for the offense.

FRITZ FURTNEYER, a native of Germany, was arrested yesterday afternoon for illegal voting at the Tenth District of the Twenty-second Ward. The prisoner presented fraudulent naturalization papers at the poll, and when challenged with regard to his right to vote confessed that he was not a citizen. He was detained at the Twenty-second Precinct last night.

JOSEPH HARTNETT, a United States supervisor of the Eleventh District of the Twentieth Ward, was arrested, yesterday, at the instance of GEORGE P. EDGAR, United States Marshal, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct at the polling-place. He was taken to the Station but was subsequently discharged by order of the Superintendent.

EDWARD LONG, a laborer, residing at No. 505 East Forty-second-street, had a quarrel, yesterday afternoon, with his wife, when he suddenly seized a knife with which he stabbed her in the abdomen. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where the wound was pronounced of a very critical nature. Long was arrested.

The German Vote.

The prediction, as detailed in yesterday's TIMES, that a large increase of the German vote would be the result, now that the apathy of many German voters had been removed by the precautions which were taken against frauds at the ballot-box, was yesterday fully verified. Moreover, every German voter was more interested in the result of this campaign than ever before on any previous occasion. Numerous Germans who never before voted the Republican ticket, cast their vote for the Saratoga nominees, as the only chance to destroy the undemocratic rule of the Tammany hierarchy, and to put an end to their affiliation with a element, which, on all occasions, has manifested its hatred of a German element. There was, however, no marked excitement among our German fellow-citizens, who quietly deposited their votes, and then resumed their respective vocations.

RECEIVING THE RETURNS.

At the Republican State Committee Rooms.

The Republican State Committee gathered in their rooms in the Fifth-avenue Hotel, last night, and kept open house there. The rooms and corridors of the hotel were crowded with persons anxious to hear the returns, which came in quite rapidly from the rural districts. There was much rejoicing over the cutting down of the Democratic majorities in several of the towns and districts of the State. A dispatch from Utica announced ROBERTS, Republican, elected by 1,000 majority. In Rochford, Newark, Ledyard, Northeast, Hillsdale, Coeymans, Paterson, Marathon, Darien, Rega, Owego, Chester, Stuyvesant, Savannah, and other towns in Tioga, Cayuga, Columbia, Rockland, Chautauqua, and northern counties of the State, WOODFORD was credited with large majorities. Schuyler, Chautauqua County, gave him 544 majority; Ithaca gave him 120, and the Eighth District of Syracuse gave him 249 majority.

At the Republican Head-Quarters.

A large attendance was present at the head-quarters of the Soldiers' and Sailors' General Committee, corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway, that body having surrendered the use of their room for the common benefit of its own and the members of the Republican General Committee. CHARLES S. SPENCER presided, and from time to time announced the condition of the vote. The increase in the Republican vote in several counties of the State was received with hearty applause, and at the conclusion, when Mr. SPENCER proposed three cheers for Gen. GRANT as the candidate for the Presidency in 1872, the audience responded with three cheers, loud, long and hearty.

At Tammany Hall.

Tammany Hall was surrounded last evening by a throng of people anxious to hear the returns as received by the sachems of that society. The Hall was not opened until 8½ o'clock, for fear, as the janitor expressed it, that the "democracy would tear the hall to pieces." Upon the opening of the portals, the crowd surged in to the main hall, completely filling it.

CASPER C. OHLIG called the meeting to order, and announced the returns; as the Democratic gains were proclaimed, cheers were given for those counties giving large majorities, and faint applause followed the announcement of those counties giving smaller majorities. Capt. HYNDERS then came forward, and in response to inquiries of "who are you?" replied: "Who in h—ll are you, that you don't know me? If you had lived as long as I have you would know who 'old Eynders' is." He said that with all the array of forces and small arrestees, them they had won the battle. They had a hard battle to fight, and if he had the power he would throw every officer of the United States into the river. Mr. HYNDERS [illegible] the President, who was [illegible] peaking would not be again attempted as it had been made.

Returns were read from various portions of the State last night, but they created no enthusiasm except in particular districts were announced, which gave majorities for the Democratic ticket. Speakers were drummed up to keep the enthusiasm at high water-mark, but the only foundation on which that had to work was the returns from the interior of the State, showing very small majorities for HOFFMAN. Dr. JAMES MADISON, of Missouri, essayed to speak, but was silenced by cat-calls and cries of "louder." Demands were made for Mr. HALL, TWEED and SWEENY, but these worthies were not near enough to respond. The tumult was allayed by some more returns, which were read by Mr. CHILDS.

A Democratic gain of one in Orden was greeted with uproarious cheers. The assemblage then began to retire, and the hall was almost deserted of the black-board, which was stationed behind the President's chair, was not whitened by chalk once during the evening, and at times the suspense was almost painful. The Chairman and the "whippers in" of the Ring were observed in consultation over the returns as they were received at the telegraph instrument in the rear of the platform, and occasionally some enthusiastic assistant of the Chairman would advance to the front and announce cheering returns from some country district, which would be received with applause, after which the crowd relapsed into a state of expectancy. In announcing the gains made by the Democracy, the gains in the Democratic gains, which, though small, were thankfully received. About 11 o'clock the crowd in the hall thinned out to about 200, and these stood gazing anxiously toward the platform in the hope that each moment some one would come forward to revive their drooping spirits. Cries of "give us a song" met with no response, for the singers were not musical. Shortly after the meeting broke up, and the crowd retired, evidently very much dissatisfied with their evening's entertainment.

IN OTHER STATES.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The General Results—A Republican Gain—Wendell Phillips Polls a Light Vote.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 8—10 P.M.—There is no doubt as to who will be Governor of Massachusetts next year. Returns from 115 towns show the following figures: CLAFLIN 29,974, ADAMS 16,998, PHILLIPS 2,964. The vote throughout the State is considerably in excess of that thrown last year, the same towns then giving 25,537 votes for CLAFLIN, 15,006 for ADAMS, and 5,401 for CHAMBERLAIN. In many towns Mr. PHILLIPS has polled a much smaller vote than CHAMBERLAIN did last year, who was an unknown man, and incapable of making a speech. Mr. PHILLIPS, who has spoken in nearly all the large towns and cities of the Commonwealth, taking his magic logic into every community where the questions of labor and temperance have been most fiercely and constantly discussed, has been enabled to show in many localities but a fraction of the vote which was cast for the unknown son of a Charlestown hotel-keeper. In Spicer PHILLIPS gets 42 votes, Chamberlain got 103. In Leicester, Phillips got 25, Chamberlain 48. In North Bridgewater Phillips got 345, Chamberlain 526. In Grafton Phillips got 112, Chamberlain 149. In Weymouth Phillips got 481, Chamberlain 619. These instances serve to show the tendency of the vote wherever the temperance question did not intervene, and in the latter cases the Phillips vote is almost universally polled as the expense of the Democratic Party, the Republicans suffering only trifling loss, as for instance in Gloucester, where Phillips had 215 votes to 6 cast for Chamberlain last year, but Claflin's vote is only 25 less than in 1869. The vote of Boston complete is as follows: Claflin 19,045, Adams 9,822, Phillips 1,876. Last year the vote was much smaller and widely different in results Claflin polling 7,192, Adams 10,946, Chamberlain 1,976. Both Mr. TWITCHELL and Mr. HOOPER, the Republican candidates for Congress in the Third and Fourth Districts respectively, are elected, the former by a plurality over Mr. GASTON of 281, the latter by a plurality over Mr. MORSE of 2,408. The Public Park act is defeated. The total vote was 9,297 yeas and 599 nays, which is less than the necessary two-thirds in favor of the act. Among the able and experienced members of the Republican Party who are elected to the House of Representatives of the State from Boston, are MOSES KIMBALL, CHAS. R. TRAIN, TIMOTHY DAVIS and NOAH KIMBALL. Outside the city are Rev. Dr. PUTNAM, of Roxbury; Rev. Dr. HILL, of Waltham, late President of Harvard College; GORDON BILL, the Springfield book-publisher, and JOHN E. SANFORD, of Taunton, formerly Insurance Commissioner of the State. RODNEY FRENCH, of Bedford, Republican Prohibitionist, is defeated. F. A. BYRD, of Walpole, is said to be elected by 48 majority. THEODORE H. SWEETSER, three years ago Democratic candidate for Governor, is defeated, or the Lower House of the Legislature in Lowell. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS is elected to that body from Quincy. Gen. COGGSWELL, Republican, is elected from Salem. There are many causes for felicitation on the part of the Republican Party to be found in the verdict of special localities, and in the figures of comparative majorities. There are also here and there minor matters for regret, but as far as Massachusetts is concerned we have every reason for pride and for rejoicing.

LATER.

Half-past 11 A. M., Wednesday.—There is no doubt about the election of all the Republican candidates for Representatives to Congress, although no definite returns have been received. From all appearance the Second District, Mr. OAKES AMES, is the closest, but even there the desired result is not considered doubtful. The State Senate will undoubtedly be a little stronger Republican than last year, say thirty members out of forty. One Labor Reform candidate from the Lynn District is elected, but this will be the only instance of the principle in this branch of the Phillips Party. Boston elects thirty Republican Representatives to the lower house of the Legislature, and nine Democratic members, which is a Republican gain of nine. Judge GOULDER, the Labor Reform candidate for Attorney-General, is defeated for Representative in Lowell. The only Democratic member of the Executive Council last year, Peter Harvey, has been defeated, and that body will be unanimously Republican for the first time in four years. Thomas F. Temple, Republican, was elected Register of Deeds for Suffolk County. Claflin's plurality in Boston is 9,211. The total vote being 21,741. Horace H. Coolidge, the President of the State Senate last year, has been re-elected by a largely increased majority. Harvey Jewell, last year Speaker of the House of Representatives, was also re-elected. The only negro member of last year's Legislature has been re-elected. One of the State Senators elected in this city is W. D. PARK, the proprietor of the Park's House, adjoining the Adelphi Theatre Comique. The election has passed off with usual quietness in this city, and the returns from the different wards have been rendered with unusual promptness.

Claflin's Plurality Nearly 7,000—Large Majority in the Legislature, and All the Congressmen Republicans.

BOSTON, Nov. 9—2 A. M.—In 236 towns, Claflin has a plurality of 6,964 over Adams and Phillips. The vote in the above towns stands: Claflin, 73,455; Adams, 46,501; Phillips, 20,529. The towns yet to be heard from will increase Claflin's plurality. We have reports of 229 Representatives to the General Court divided as follows: Republicans, 181; Democrats, 35; Labor, 11; Prohibitionists, 2. The Senate has a Republican majority. The Republicans have carried the ten Congressional districts.

A Heavy Vote Cast—Testing in the Different Cities and Towns—Almost Uniform Gain for Claflin.

BOSTON, Nov. 8—Evening.—A very full vote was thrown at the State election today. Some of the results are as follows:

Boston foots up for Governor: Claflin 19,045, Adams 9,822, Phillips 1,876. Last year Claflin had 8,977, Adams 11,024, Chamberlain 497.

Chelsea gives Claflin 1,064, Adams 621, Phillips 221. Last year Claflin had 611, Adams 429, Chamberlain 50.

Charlestown gives Claflin 1,440, Adams 1,456, Phillips 283. Last year Claflin had 1,194, Adams [illegible]

Fitchburg gives Claflin 620, Adams 343, Phillips 126. Last year Claflin had 631, Adams 368.

Worcester gives Claflin 3,460, Adams 1,654, Phillips 407. Last year Claflin had 1,727, Adams 924, Chamberlain 203.

Lynn gives Claflin 971, Adams 468, Phillips 1,383. Last year Claflin had 1,283, Adams 492, Chamberlain 1,024.

Cambridge gives Claflin 2,148, Adams 1,496, Phillips 362. Last year Claflin had 1,673, Adams 1,446, Chamberlain 41.

New-Bedford gives Claflin 1,418, Adams 798, Phillips 330. Last year Claflin had 1,100, Adams 891, Chamberlain 184.

Thirty-six towns, not including the above, foot up for Claflin 20,905, Adams 6,285, Phillips 2,022. The same towns last year gave Claflin 8,836, Adams 5,312, Chamberlain 1,712.

Representatives Twitchell and Hooper are re-elected to Congress from the Third and Fourth Districts, comprising Boston, &c.

LATER.

Returns from 136 cities and towns give Claflin 27,202, Adams 21,726, Phillips 11,626. The same towns last year gave Claflin 20,451, Adams 20,022, Chamberlain 7,710. Claflin will have as large a majority as last year, or an increased total vote. His majority last year was 9,500. All the Republican Congressmen are re-elected. Twitchell, in the Third District, by about 300 plurality, and Hooper, in the Fourth, by over 2,000 plurality. Both branches of the Legislature will be strongly Republican. Wendell Phillips has received less votes than his opponents succeeded him, John Quincy Adams is elected to the Legislature.

ILLINOIS.

A Republican Victory in the Election of Congressmen.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8—8 P. M.—Charles B. Farwell, the regular Republican candidate for Congress from this, the First District of Illinois, is elected by a majority of over 2,000 over John Wentworth, Independent Republican, who was supported by the Democrats and Free-trade Republicans.

The Republicans have also elected their legislative and county tickets, and have secured a majority of the city offices. Rain fell this afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9—1:30 A. M.—Returns received up to this hour show that the Republicans have elected their candidates to Congress in the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Districts. The Sixth and Seventh Districts are also probably Republican, while the Eighth, Twelfth and Thirteenth are doubtful, although probably Republican. The Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Districts have been carried by the Democrats. Should it prove that the Republicans have carried the Thirteenth District, they will have made a gain of one member in the representation from this State.

Latest Returns—Republican Majority Twenty to Thirty Thousand—Congressmen, Ten Republicans, Four Democrats.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8—Midnight.—At this hour, the returns from the various wards are not all in, but it looks as if C. B. FARWELL is elected from this District, by from 2,000 to 3,000 majority. The Republicans have probably carried the State by from 20,000 to 30,000 majority. As far as heard from, the following Republicans have carried the following Congressional Districts:

First—Charles B. Farwell.
Second—J. F. Farnsworth.
Third—H. C. Burchard.
Fourth—J. B. Hawley.
Fifth—E. C. Ingersoll.
Sixth—B. C. Cook.
Seventh—J. H. Moore.
Eighth—J. H. Merriam.

No returns or reports have been received from the other districts, but the Democrats have pretty certainly elected McNEELY in the Ninth District, RICE in the Tenth, and MARSHALL in the Eleventh. The Twelfth and Thirteenth are disputed districts, but the chances are in favor of the election of HAY, (Rep.,) in the Twelfth, and CRESS, (Dem.,) in the Thirteenth. If this should prove correct the next delegation to Congress will stand ten Republicans to four Democrats the same as now.

DELAWARE.

Riotous Demonstrations In and About Wilmington—Returns from the Cities and Towns.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 8.—The election in this city progressed up to noon without disturbance. The colored people generally are voting and seem earnest in asserting their new rights. There are rumors of serious riots by white men at Odessa and Smyrna. It is stated that the deputy United States marshals at those places have been driven from the ground, the colored men prevented from voting and the ballot-boxes seized. There was more or less rioting in two wards of the city during the afternoon between groups of white and colored men. At 5 o'clock a sharp encounter took place, in which a large number of shots were fired. It is reported that a number of persons have been shot.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 8—Evening.—The returns come in slowly. Wilmington City, First Ward gives Fender, Dem., for Governor, 180 majority; Eighth Ward gives Cooper, Rep., for Governor, 114 majority; Ninth Ward gives Cooper 10 majority.

New-Castle County—New-Castle City gives 220 Democratic majority; Red Lion gives 25 Republican majority. West Red Lion gives 25 Republican majority. Georgetown gives Cooper, Rep., 81 majority.

Returns from the State show a general Republican gain over the vote of 1868, but not sufficient to change the result. Fender, Dem., for Governor, will probably have 500 majority, and Cooper, Rep., Congress, nearly the same. The Republicans carry Newcastle County for the Legislature and on the State ticket.

MARYLAND.

A Quiet Day and a Heavy Vote—The Returns from Baltimore and Elsewhere.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 8.—The election has proceeded in a most orderly manner. No arrests were made. A heavy vote is polled.

The first seven wards of this city, comprised in the Second Congressional District, give the following majorities: For Stevenson Archer, Democrat, First Ward, 274; Second Ward, 629; Third Ward, 624; Fourth Ward, 62; Fifth Ward, 204; Sixth Ward, 601; Seventh Ward, 313; total majority for Archer, 4,026. The Third District, composed of the thirteen upper wards, give the following majorities for Thomas Swann, Dem.: Eighth Ward, 663; Ninth Ward, 544; Tenth Ward, 271; Eleventh Ward, 256; Twelfth Ward, 386; Thirteenth Ward, 96; Fourteenth Ward, 356; Fifteenth Ward, 88; Sixteenth Ward, 111; Seventeenth Ward, 149; Eighteenth Ward, 371; Nineteenth Ward, 256; Twentieth Ward, 201. Swann carries all the wards of his district, and his majority over Booth is 4,666.

RHODE ISLAND.

Republican Congressional Elections in Both Districts—Arrests for Bribery.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 8.—The Congressional Elections in this State took place today. In the Western District the vote was very light. James M. Pendleton, (Rep.) has 2[illegible] majority, with two towns to hear from. The vote stands: Pendleton, 1,4[illegible]; Samuel Rodman, (Dem.) 94[illegible]; scattering, 19[illegible]. In the Eastern District no regular Republican nomination was made; Benjamin T. Eames (Rep.) has 1,8[illegible]; Thomas A. Jenckes, (Rep.,) 1,97[illegible]; Thomas Davis, (Rep.,) 1,097; N. Van Slyck, (Dem.,) 1,4[illegible]; Benjamin Mumford, (Dem.,) 1,[illegible]; scattering, 19. Eames has 1[illegible] majority. Several arrests were made for bribery, and it is understood that the election will be contested for this cause.

MICHIGAN.

The Usual Republican Majorities—Loss at Gen. Congressman.

DETROIT, Nov. 8—10 P. M.—The returns indicate the success of the Republican ticket by the usual majority. The indications are that Judge SUTHERLAND, (Dem.,) for Congress, in the Sixth District, is elected over JOHN F. DRIGGS, the returns so far showing that Driggs is running behind his ticket. The Republican Congressmen are undoubtedly elected in the other districts by large majorities. In Wayne County, including Detroit City, the [illegible]

[illegible]

DETROIT, Nov. 8—Midnight.—The Republican majority in Michigan is above [illegible]

[illegible]

gressional District is somewhat reduced, but Waldron is elected by a respectable majority. In the Fifth District the Republicans claim to have reduced COUGHIN's majority. In the Sixth District, SUTHERLAND, (Dem.,) is certainly elected over DRIGGS by from 2,000 to 4,000 majority. Dissatisfaction in the district among the Republicans has only extended to Congressmen. At this writing, only two wards in Detroit have been heard from, which give one vote of the general note.

MINNESOTA.

The Republican Members of Congress Elected.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 8.—In the First District, Mark H. Dunnell, Rep., was elected to Congress by 5,000 majority. In the Second District, J. B. Averill, Rep., is elected by the same majority.

WISCONSIN.

Election of Congressmen—Democratic Gain One Member.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 8.—In the First District, Mitchell, Dem., is undoubtedly elected to Congress over Judge Lyon, Rep. This is a Democratic gain. The Wisconsin delegation will show four Republicans and two Democrats, a Democratic gain of one member.

NEVADA.

No Definite Returns—A Close Vote Indicated.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—The Nevada election returns indicate a close vote, but it is impossible to obtain anything definite tonight. Virginia City, Reno, Wadsworth, Treasure City and Shermantown have gone Republican by a small majority. Both Democrats and Republicans claim Elko and Hamilton. Private dispatches say that Eastern Nevada has gone Democratic. Stoney counts about 200 Republican majority, showing a large Democratic gain.

NEW-JERSEY.

Republican Victory Throughout the State—Full Congressional Delegation Returned.

Elections were held in New-Jersey yesterday for five Congressmen, seven State Senators, members of the Lower House of the Legislature, and in some counties for local officers. In 1868 the Democrats carried the State by a majority of 4,027, of which majority 4,520 was obtained in Hudson County. The negro vote—about 6,000 in the State—was almost entirely cast for the Republicans, yesterday, giving them large gains in many of the counties. The election passed off with extraordinary quiet. But few arrests were made, and, so far as is known, there were no disturbances. The vote polled was very large, the election by the next Legislature of a United States Senator and the redistricting of the State having served to arouse popular interest. As minute full returns had been received from only six wards of Jersey City, and four wards of Newark, the estimates based upon the votes counted in some of the counties and townships. Taken altogether, the returns were such as to indicate a sweeping Republican victory. The leaders of the Democracy in Jersey City gave up the two Houses of the Legislature upon the returns received at 11 o'clock. Last year the Democrats had a majority of twenty in the Senate, and six in the Assembly. In the next Legislature both Houses will be Republican. One of the Assembly seats the Democrats indulge; yesterday's election gives the Republicans four out of the five.

In the Fifth Congressional District Geo. A. Halsey, Rep., is undoubtedly elected. In Hudson County, which has hitherto given Democratic majorities, four out of six Republican Assembly seats are elected, James F. Fuller, John Annes, George Warren, J. Hornblower, and John G. Lyons. The only Democrat elected is Herman D. Bussk. Essex County elects eight out of nine Assemblymen. John Hill, Republican, is probably elected in the Fourth District, over Philip Rafferty, Democrat.

John Hopper, the Democratic candidate for Senator, in Passaic, is known to be defeated by Henry A. Williams, Republican.

In Middlesex County the Republican candidate for Senator, is Jackson, is elected, and there are also the three Republican members of Assembly.

John W. Hazleton, the Republican candidate for Congress in the First District, which comprises the southern tier of counties, including the City of Camden, is elected by a majority of 4,000 over his opponent, Benjamin F. Lee. A dispatch from Camden, dated at 11 P. M., gives this as the probable majority, the only counties not heard from at that time being Atlantic and Cape May, each of which are Republican. The election of the Republican candidates for the Legislature in these counties—Benjamin H. Cowchiser, of Atlantic, and R. S. Leaming, (Cape May,) are regarded as certain.

Burlington County elects Henry J. Ritek, Rep., to the State Senate by 640 majority. Two Democrats—Abraham Perkins and Levi French—are elected, and two Republicans—David L. Hall and Thomas C. Alcott, a Republican gain of one.

Camden County returns three Republican members of the Legislature—Charles Wilson, Isaac W. Nicholson and Stephenson Leslie. Majorities not reported.

Gloucester, Dem., is returned to the Legislature in Cumberland County; William A. Howse, Rep., is elected in the Second District by a majority of 375.

Hunterdon County gives a Democratic majority, electing Banghart to the State Senate, and three Assemblymen.

Both the Republican candidates are elected to the Legislature in Gloucester County.

The Second Congressional District elects Ex-Gov. Newell, Rep., by a small majority. The District is now represented by a Democrat.

John T. Bird, Dem., is elected in the Third Congressional District, by a large majority, over Robert Ruling, Rep. He is the ablest Representative.

In Mercer County, two Republican candidates to the Legislature are probably elected.

A. M. Bradshaw, Rep., is elected in Ocean County, by a small majority, to the Assembly.

In Sussex County Sir Peter Dumont, Democrat, is elected over Ryerson, for Assemblyman, and M. E. Estell to the Senate.

SOUTHERN STATES.

Tennessee—A Quiet Day and a Light Vote.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 8—8 o'clock A. M.—The election returns are important and unsatisfactory. Maynard, Rep., carries Knox County by 139 majority; McMinn gives him 108; Bradley 100, Anderson 203. He is elected by 1,000 majority.

R. R. Butler is elected in the First District. A special dispatch to the *Chronicle* says that Brownlow, Rep., carries Nashville by 400 plurality. The Democrats carry the State by a reduced majority.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 8.—The election today passed off remarkably quiet. There was a light vote, and very little interest was taken.

In this city the vote for Governor stands: Brown, Dem., 4,822; Warner, Rep., 3,312. For member of Congress, Vaughan, Dem., 4,806; Smith, Rep., 1,858; Shaw, colored, Rep., 167. The Democratic candidate for the Legislature is elected by about the same vote as Brown.

BOLIVAR, Tenn., Nov. 8—For Governor—Brown 165, and Warner 18. For Congress—Vaughan 198. Election returns are meager. [illegible]

[illegible]

Other States—Various Quarters.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 8.—The election passed off very quietly. A company of marines was held in readiness during the day, at the Navy-house, to repair to any part of the city where their services might be required to maintain order. Three wards give JAMES H. PLATT, Jr., the Republican Congressional candidate, a majority of one. There is one ward to hear from, and in that ward the nominee has received a majority of 200.

STAUNTON, Va., Nov. 8.—Reynold's, the Independent Conservative candidate, carries this city by a majority. [illegible]

[illegible]

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 8.—Platt's majority in this city is 1,200. In Portsmouth, 300, and in Lyn

UNITED ITALY.

Attempt at Reconciliation with the Clericals—The New Provinces of Italy—The King's Visit to Rome—The Relations with Spain—M. Thiers' Movements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Saturday, Oct. 15, 1870.

The subject of most interest just now is that connected with attempts to calm the rage of the clerical party and reconcile it to the facts and circumstances of the new situation. None of the stories that you have heard about the walks and drives of the Pope about Rome have the slightest foundation of truth. The Pontiff has not, since the 20th of last month—the day the Italian troops entered—left the limits of the vast inclosure of the Vatican. The only open-air exercise he has taken has been in the gardens of the palace, which are sufficiently extensive to allow considerable liberty of movement. PIUS IX., so far as we know from any evidence that yet comes to us, is as firmly resolved as ever not to yield. Until all hope of help from the outside is cut off, there is no probability that any terms will be accepted that the Italian Government can offer. It is a question of time; and to state the simple truth, of course, and the fractious child will be obliged at last to take into his hand and eat the large sweet cake which the new guardian is ready to offer. It is not true, that which the clerical organs are constantly asserting, that the Pontiff is a prisoner of the military authority. He is not even "held tight," but is at liberty to go where he pleases, and has been several times invited to show himself in Rome, so that he may receive the homage which all are ready to extend to him as the spiritual father and pastor of so many sheep. The Italian Government and people wish to keep the Pope in Italy where he belongs, and where he and they may be of mutual service to each other.

THE NEW PROVINCES OF ITALY.

According to the royal decree, issued at the moment of accepting the vote of the Roman populations, those provinces are declared to form an integral part of the Kingdom of Italy; and, to provide for a regular administration during the interval in which the unification is not perfected, Gen. LAMARMORA is to execute the commission of governing in the King's name. Preparations are actively making for the elections to be held of Deputies to Parliament, and the members of a regular municipal government for Rome and the other cities.

THE KING'S VISIT TO ROME.

The day is not yet fixed for VICTOR EMMANUEL'S visit to Rome. Great reckoning is made upon it, when it takes place, as a triumphal entry; more splendid as a spectacle, and of vastly greater moral value, than similar occasions preceding it—the processional entrance into Milan and Venice. The dispute is still going on about the Palace of the Quirinal Hill, as to any right, but that of force, which the King has to make it his residence. It is consecrated by too many memories of conclaves, and incidents intimately connected with the life of the Papacy, to make the sacerdotal party give it up without reluctance. The Palazzo Farnese has been spoken of, and it is said the Ex-King of Naples is ready to sell.

THE RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

As you already know, the Spanish throne question has been revived in connection with the name of the Prince AMEDEO, the King of Italy's second son. The talk is still going on, with nothing, so far as we know, yet settled. A warning is uttered by journals of credit here against any such risky adventure as meddling with the Government of Spain by Italian Lieutenants of royal blood. The Italians have caution enough not to put themselves in the way of getting scalded by this boiling pot of Spanish politics. For the rest, there seems to be an inclination in the family of the Sovereign to give way to the weakness for new power. The passion has been pretty well pampered in the past ten years, and grows with what it feeds on.

M. THIERS' MOVEMENTS.

The visit here of M. THIERS, now for several days prolonged, promises to be as fruitless of immediate results as those made to other capitals of Europe. The venerable statesman has given much time to an inspection of the collections of art and the public monuments, and the acceptance of invitations. He has been received by the Sovereign and the Ministers in special audiences; but it is not believed that the conversations, under actual circumstances, are to be regarded as having great importance. M. THIERS was one of the most obstinate opponents of Italian unity. A little while ago his name was as much as any other the object of ridicule and attack. Now it is mentioned with respect, and but slight allusion is made to the past. His proud country, borne down by disaster, is only the object of commiseration. It is understood here, as it has been all along, in connection with the communications had with the other Governments, that the scope of the mission is to obtain the good offices of the neutral Powers to save, if possible, the two Provinces to France, when terms of peace come to be established. The office which the patriotism of M. THIERS has led him to undertake, is a sad and almost hopeless one, as the determination seems to be general to let events follow their course. France must be content to be victim of conditions, as hard as those which, were she victorious, she would have imposed on others.

ANGELICO.

THOMAS CARLYLE.

The Historian's Views on the War—Congratulations to Germany.

The Weimar *Gazette* publishes a few extracts from a letter written by Mr. THOMAS CARLYLE, with reference to the war, in which he says: "Your anxieties about the war must have been of short duration; in fact they must, after the first few days' practical experience, have been changed into bright hope, into a hope increasing in rapid geometrical progression till it obtained its present dimensions. So far as my reading goes there never was such a war, never such a collapse of shameless human vanity, of menacing, long-continued arrogance, into contemptible nothingness. Blow has followed blow, as if from the hammer of Thor, till it lies like a shapeless heap of ruins, whining to itself, 'In the name of all the gods and all the devils, what is to become of us?' * * All Germany may now look forward to happier days in a political sense, than it has seen since the Emperor BARBAROSSA left it. My individual satisfaction in all this is great, and all England, I can say all the intelligent in England, heartily wish good fortune to brave old Germany, in what it has accomplished—a real transformation into one nation, no longer the chaotic jumble which invited the intrusion of every ill-disposed neighbor, especially of that ill-disposed France which has inflicted on it such interminable mischief during the last 400 years—wars heaped upon wars without real cause except insatiable French ambition. All that, through God's grace, is now at an end. I have, in my time, seen nothing in Europe which has so much delighted me. 'A brave people,' as your GOETHE calls them, and as I believe a peaceful and a virtuous one. I only hope that Heaven will send them the wisdom, patience and pious discretion to turn to a right use all that has been achieved."

Canadian Reciprocity—Action of a Committee of the Chicago Board of Trade—Resolutions that Were Not Approved of.

From the Chicago Tribune, Nov. 3.

A meeting of the Commercial Committee of the Board of Trade was held, yesterday afternoon, in the committee-room of the Chamber of Commerce, to consider the subjoined document, referred to that Committee by the Board of Directors. The members arrived slowly, and it was 4 o'clock before Mr. W. M. EGAN, Chairman of the Committee, called the meeting to order, and requested the Secretary to read the following call:

S. H. McCrea, Esq., President of the Board of Trade:

SIR: The House of Representatives of the United States having unanimously passed a resolution recommending the President to cause negotiations to be renewed with the Government of Great Britain, and to bring, if possible, to a definite conclusion, to regulate commercial intercourse between the United States and Canada, to adjust the fisheries question, so as to secure to our citizens the freedom of the in-shore fisheries of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and to enter into such arrangements as will make the River St. Lawrence a free outlet from the great lakes to the sea, and providing for the enlargement of the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals, to the requirements of the largest lake vessels, and the resolution having been unanimously indorsed by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, we deem it the duty of the Board of Trade of Chicago to give expression to their views upon the important matters comprehended in the question.

While, as good citizens, we desire to see an amicable adjustment of the fisheries difficulties, we are more immediately concerned in that portion of the question relating to the freedom of the St. Lawrence and the enlargement of its canal. Cheap transportation to the Atlantic is a matter of vital importance to the agriculturists of the West, and there is no doubt this can be best subserved by the freedom and improvement of the great natural water outlet, which, flowing from our doors, can convert our harbor, practically, into a seaport, and, in any event, secure to our producers a competitive route, which can regulate the cost of transportation and secure us cheap and economical freights.

We, therefore, beg to suggest that you bring the subject before the Board at as early a day as practicable; and we submit, herewith, a draft of a resolution which, we believe, correctly expresses the views of our business men here upon this important subject.

Your obedient servants,

GILBERT, FIELDS & CO.
J. F. GILLETTE,
RUMSEY, BRO. & CO.
LOW BROS. & CO.

RESOLUTION.

Whereas, The question of cheapening transportation between the interior and the seaboard sections of the United States is one of vital importance to the whole country, and especially so to the producers of the West; and,

Whereas, We regard the improvement of water facilities, and the opening of the River St. Lawrence to freedom of transit for the commerce of the United States, as the most feasible mode of relief to the Western agriculturists; therefore,

Resolved, That this Board most heartily indorse the resolution, unanimously passed by the House of Representatives of the United States, urging upon the President the necessity of opening negotiations with Great Britain, and pressing them to an early conclusion, with a view of securing to the commerce of this country entire freedom of transit to the ocean, via the St. Lawrence River; and that the Canadian authorities cause the enlargement and improvement of this route to the capacity of our largest lake vessels.

Resolved, That in securing the above object and the amicable adjustment of the fisheries question, we are in favor of extending to the people of Canada such equivalents of trade with the United States as will not be inconsistent with the welfare of our people considered as a whole.

Resolved, That the President of this Board be requested to cause copies of the foregoing resolutions to be sent to the President of the United States, and the Honorable the Secretary of State.

After a good deal of discussion pro and con, it was casually stated that a prominent attorney of Washington, who is in the employ of the Canadian Government, had acknowledged that he was pressing the resolutions, and that, in fact, they had originated with him, to aid the movement in favor of reciprocity. This statement being vouched for as true, the Committee expressed themselves unanimous in disapproval of the resolutions, and, without a dissenting voice, the motion was passed referring them back to the Board of Directors, with the recommendation that the Board take no action thereon.

The Committee soon afterward adjourned.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, (Nov. 8,) no business was transacted, although a few speculators, as usual, were in attendance. In the various brokers' offices there was but little seeming activity, the results of the election occasioning more discussion and absorbing a greater share of attention than affairs connected with real estate. After today, however, business will again revive, and the transactions of the next ten days, as indicated by the sales advertised to take place, will from their importance command notice, and in their results probably denote a period of unusual activity in the market.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Beekman-st., No. 94, 21.5x99.8 ... $27,000
University-place, e. s., 42.10 ft. n. of Waverley-place, 24.10x74.6, h. and l. ... 28,000
7th-st., n. s., 123 ft. e. of Avenue B, 30x54, hs. and ls. ... 15,875
31st-st., n. s., 160.7 ft. w. of Madison-av., 21x98.9 ... 34,000
40th-st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x98.9, h. and l. ... 15,000
50th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100, stable and lot ... 15,800
60th-st., n. s., 77.11 ft. e. of 1st-av., 19.2x100.5 ... 14,250
52d-st., s. s., 137.6 ft. e. of 8th-av., 18.9x100.5, h. and l. ... 16,100
64th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.5 ... 7,500
62d-st., n. s., 713 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18x102.2 ... } 35,000
80th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 3d-av., 75x100 ... }
82d-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d-av., 100x100.8 ... 16,000
90th-st., n. s., lots Nos. 63 and 64, J. T. Fatch ... 5,000
111th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100.10 ... 1,800
113th-st., n. s., 236.9 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.9x100.10 ... 12,000
115th-st., s. s., 189.6 ft. w. of 3d-av., 4x—x—, gore ... } 545
118th-st., s. s., 78.8 ft. e. of 3d-av., 102.6 w. of rear, 38.6x—x— ... }
Lexington-av., e. s., 80.5 ft. n. of 97th-st., 20x100 ... 25,000
Madison-av., e. s., 75.5 ft. n. of 44th-st., 25x100 ... 16,500
5th-av., w. s., 66 ft. s. of 49th-st., 34x100 ... 27,500
7th-av., w. s., 24.11 ft. s. of 129th-st., 174.11x100 ... } 60,000
129th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 7th-av., 75x½ block ... }
10th-av., w. s., 149.11 ft. s. of 132d-st., 79.11x242.1 ... 860
10th-av. and 57th-st., s. e. corner, 100.5x100 ... 36,000

Leases Recorded.

Delancey-st., No. 94, } Forsyth-st., No. 135, } 4½ years, per year ... 1,72[illegible]
West-st., No. 163, (from May, 1869,) 21 years, per year ... 600
West-st., No. 167, from August, 1869,) 21 years, per year ... 1,800
West-st., No. 165, (from August, 1869,) 21 years, per year ... 800
8th-st., No. 120, 4 years, per year ... 1,500
Broadway, No. 690, 5 years, {1 year ... 10,000; {4 years, per year ... 12,000
Essex-st., Nos. 77 and 79, 4¼ years, per year ... 1,000
47th-st., No. 332, east, 3 years, per year ... 600

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Conselyea-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Lorimer-st., 25x75 ... $425
Dunham-place, w. s., 88.10 ft. n. of South 8th-st., 18.7x92.6 ... 6,150
Hall-st., e. s., 60 ft. n. of Greene-av., 20x100 ... 15,000
Hoyt-st., w. s., 20 ft. s. of State-st., 20x75 ... 6,300
Keap-st., s. e. s., 500 ft. n. of Marcy-av., 20.4x20 x76.6x50 ... 2,300
Java and West sts., s. e. cor., 100x50, hs. and ls. ... 8,500
Lawrence-st., w. s., 175 ft. n. of Willoughby-st., 30x107.6 ... 25,000
Schenck-st., w. s., 275 ft. n. of Park-av., 25x100 ... 325
Thornton-st., s. s., 71.5 ft from Broadway, 25x103.10 ... 5,700
Van Voorhees-st., n. w. s., 175 ft. s. w. of Bushwick Boulevard, 50x16.7 ... 200
Warren-st., s. s., 202.10 ft. of 5th-av., 16.8x100, h. and l. ... } 30,000
Warren-st., s. s., 227.2 ft. e. of 5th-av., 23.4x100, hs. and ls. ... }
Washington-st., w. s., 152 ft. s. of Johnson-st., 25x55.2 ... 1,200
North 4th-st., n. e. s., 150 ft. n. w. of 5th-st., 25x100 ... 1,450
40th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 5th-av., 75x100.2 ... 800
Fulton-av., s. w. s., 78 ft. s. e. of open space between Fulton and Flatbush avs., 30x48.10x53.8 x30x44.7x48.11, h. and l. ... 22,000
Fulton-av., s. s., 230.4 ft. e. of Classon-av., 100x117 ... 21,000
Grand-av., e. s., 375 ft. n. of Park-av., 25x100 ... } 1,415
Grand-av., e. s., 275 ft. n. of Park-av., 25x100 ... }
Lewis-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Kosciusko-st., 25x100 ... 775
Lexington-av., n. s., 167.9 ft. w. of Classon-av., 17.9 x100 ... 1,000
Williamson-av., e. s., 250 ft. s. of Blake-av., 25x100 ... 300
Williamson-av., e. s., 200 ft. s. of Blake-av., 25x100 ... 300

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Middleton.

Richmond pike, corner Housman-av., 82.4x450 ... $500

Linden Park.

Lots Nos. 1,005, 1,006, 1,007, 1,008, 100x110 ... $700
Lots Nos. 1,009, 1,010, 50x110 ... 350

Southfield, Concordville.

Weser-av., corner De Kalb-st., 25x100 ... $100

Castleton.

Tompkins-av., w. s., adjoining Jas. Cooper's, 50x170 ... $5,300

New-Brighton.

Montgomery-av., e. s., adjoining John Waters', 27.11x66.6 ... $2,150

Westfield.

Totten's Mill to Richmond Valley road, adjoining Jno. Dubois', 1½ acres ... $2,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mamaroneck.

Union and Heathcoat avs., n. e. corner, 1½ acres ... $6,500

White Plains.

Cottage-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Fisher-st., 50x114 ... $240

West Farms.

Washington-av., n. w. s., 100 ft. n. e. of 11th-st., 100x300 ... $10,000

Westchester.

Turnpike road, n. s., adjoining J. R. Warner's, 60x200 ... } $2,000
Turnpike road, n. s., adjoining S. B. Bowne's, 1 acre ... }
Sarah A. Valentine's property ... 2,000

Yonkers.

Main and Depot sts., s. w. corner, 50x90 ... $3,000
Lot No. 10, map of the Park Riverdale, 2 84-100 acres ... } 30,000
Lot No. 11, map of the Park Riverdale, 1 175-1,000 acres ... }

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Prospect-place, e. s., 236 ft. n. of Seymour-st., 19x90 ... $1,600
Walnut-st., s. s., 184 ft. from Grannis', 25.10x93 ... 3,500
Summer-av., w. s., 125 ft. n. of 4th-av., 50x100 ... 2,000
Summer-av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of 4th-av., 25x100 ... 1,240
Summer-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of 4th-av., 27.4x100 ... 1,000
Holland-st., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Gold-st., 50x100 ... 500
Warren-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Plane-st., 25x100 ... 5,000

Jersey City.

Lots Nos. 50 and 51, block No. 52, Ogden's map, 50x100 ... $1,700
Lot No. 41, block No. 31, Ogden's map, 25x100 ... 800
Union-st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of Ocean-st., 25x100 ... 800
Bowden-av., s. s., 206 ft. w. of Monticello-av., 50x161 ... 3,100
Oak-st., n. s., 240 ft. w. of Ocean-st., 25x100 ... 1,300
Pavonia-av. and Coles-st., Kearney, s. w. cor., 50x100 ... 10,000
2d-st., e. s., 25 ft. n. of Cross-st., 25x100 ... 275

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, No. 182 Grand-st. The management of estates a specialty. Rents, Interest and Dividends collected.

FOR SALE.—WEST 22D-ST. FOUR-STORY and attic English-basement house, at low price of $15,500; also, three-story high-stoop house in West 24th-st., $18,000. Terms of both to suit. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

LOTS ON 5TH-AV., BELOW 59TH-ST.—A choice plot, full front, 20 lots, (would divide,) for sale cheap; terms easy; also, plots and single lots below, fronting the Park and on adjacent streets at bargains. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

SIXTH-AV.—FOR SALE A LARGE CORNER on 6th-av., near 28th-st.; well rented; price $100,000; $60,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Also, a corner on 6th-av., near 23d-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 46TH-ST.—AN ELEGANT extra large brown-stone house for sale at a bargain; others on and near 5th and Madison avs.; all prices. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

BUY FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER, NO. 790 NOW READY. It contains the latest and most reliable pictures illustrating the progress of the war. FRANK LESLIE'S is the oldest and most reliable illustrated paper published.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A CHEAP HOUSE—EXCELLENT LOCATION.—The three-story high-stoop house No. 278 President-street, opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn; modern improvements; immediate possession; to examine, apply on the premises; for terms, to E. B. KELLOGG, No. 2 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A house and two lots, 25 by 200, corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 244 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A CARD.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, having become a favorite line of settlement for persons doing business in New-York, the subscriber, in order to aid persons wishing to obtain a country home, will keep a COMPLETE LIST OF PROPERTY FOR SALE on the line of the road, from Jersey City to Easton.
A. D. HOPE,
Office of "The Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company," No. 119 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, TO RENT OR EXCHANGE for interest-yielding securities, at Elizabeth, a city of 25,000, with good schools, churches, markets, pavements, gas, water and police, intersection of two trunk railroads; accessible at all seasons, by the most reliable, cheap and comfortable travel; a delightful suburban cottage, within two minutes of the West Elizabeth Station, and within a mile of the Union Depot, &c.; 45 minutes from Liberty-st., situated in the best and prospectively the handsomest part of the city; house of 13 rooms, modern style; lot of nearly one acre, laid out in fruit and shade trees, garden, stable, &c. Sacrifice at $12,000; easy payments; rent till April, $600. Address C. C., Box No. 126 New-York Post-office.

A HOME—FLUSHING, 20 MINUTES FROM 34th-st.; house finished with hard wood, frescoed and papered; all the modern improvements; greenhouse, carriage-house, fine lawn, gardens and fruit-cries; 3½ acres; possession immediately; terms very easy. Address R. W. LEAVITT, No. 113 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 2 P. M.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT IN Dutchess County, N. Y., superb in all its appointments; will exchange for improved City property. For full description, inquire of MALLORY & BLACKWELL, No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT NEWTOWN, L. I., A HOUSE partially furnished, ten rooms and extension, two vegetable gardens, plenty small fruit and shade trees, ten minutes' walk of depots Flushing and Long Island Railroads. Possession at once. Apply to FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 10 Wall-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, $600 PER ANNUM, a pretty and convenient house at Orange, forty-five minutes from New-York. Apply to Miss BLACKWELL, No. 126 2d-av., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET.—WILL RENT ON MODERATE terms, for six or eighteen months, the large four-story house, No. 5 Great Jones-st., close to Broadway, well adapted to a light business. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 2d-av., (Bible House Building.)

TO RENT—THE BUILDING NO. 12 DEY-ST., near Broadway; in perfect order. Apply to G. MIDDLETON, No. 48 Pine-st., Room No. 26.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

PROPERTY WANTED WITHIN 100 MILES OF NEW-YORK.—For which will be given in exchange a two-third interest in a mine in full working order, within 100 miles of New-York; full particulars given. Address MINERALS, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A HOUSE WITH STABLE, ON Staten Island, north shore, for two years unfurnished, or for six months furnished. Address Box No. 3,650 Post Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

E. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16, 1870, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of executors of Isaac Dyckman,

FORTY ACRES

IN 238 LOTS, OF THE

DYCKMAN ESTATE,

at Fort Washington, in the Twelfth Ward of New-York. Sixty per cent. on mortgage. For maps and particulars apply at the auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st., or to LOCKWOOD & CROSBY, Executors' Counsel, No. 128 Nassau-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE, NO 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK. will sell at auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, at 12 M., on the 10th day of November, 1870, THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., with all its furniture and equipments. Full particulars at office of auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st., N. Y.

RICHARD J. GARRETSON, Auctioneer.

BY WINANS, SANDS & GARRETSON, NO. 21 CEDAR-ST. Will sell at AUCTION On THURSDAY, Nov. 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Messrs. Edward Austen and Samuel Colgate, trustees, that valuable property on Church-st. extension, (formerly Trinity-place,) between Rector and Thames sts., being in full view of Broadway, and overlooking Trinity Church grounds, and on one side extending through to Greenwich-st., known as Nos. 20, 22, 24, 26 and 28 Trinity-place, and Nos. 115, 117, 119, 121 and 123 Greenwich-st. This portion of the ground is leased for a term of years, with renewal covenants at $8,120 80 ground rent, on which have been erected by the lessee massive and substantial warehouses, six stories high, covering the entire property, with iron fronts on Church-st.

Nos. 30, 32, 34 and 36 Trinity-place, on which the owners have erected warehouses of the same kind, uniform in appearance with the others, the whole comprising a total of about 229 feet on Church-st. and 125 feet on Greenwich-st.

For further particulars and maps, apply to EDWARD AUSTEN, Esq., No. 207 Pearl-st., or to the auctioneers,
WINANS, SANDS & GARRETSON, No. 21 Cedar-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON FIRST PLACE, BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION. ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, FIRST-PLACE, BROOKLYN, the three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone front house and lot, situate on the north side of First-place, between Smith and Court sts., new No. 119, (old No. 36.) The house is 50 feet deep, with a one-story brick extension of 10 feet; has basement and sub-cellar. Lot 25x128 feet. Immediate possession.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, NOV. 15, AT 12 M., AT Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, ALLEMANIA CLUB-HOUSE FOR SALE, (under the direction of Henry Rosenblatt, Esq., Chairman Executive Committee.) EAST SIXTEENTH-STREET.—Premises No. 18 East 16th-st., south side, between Union-square and 5th-av., four-story brick, 27.6 by about 127 feet, covers nearly the entire lot; complete with club-rooms, restaurant, theatre, concert-room, which rents for $120 per night, &c., &c. Full particulars at No. 77 Cedar-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE OF A. J. CIPRIANI, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 26, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 48 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,880 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn. Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.—Office, No. 7 Pine-st.

WILL SELL, ON THE 10TH INST., at 12 o'clock, by auction, at No. 111 Broadway, a fine country seat at Lake Mahopac, consisting of 28 acres of choice land, delightfully situated, with improvements. Maps and particulars at office of auctioneers. Such an opportunity for a handsome and first-class property at a fashionable watering-place very rarely presents itself.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ST. JULIEN HOTEL, RESTAURANT and Bar, just completed, to rent immediately for $1,800, to accommodate the guests of the hotel and others; only one door from Broadway, on the ground floor of Nos. 4 and 6 Washington-place, with large kitchens, pantries, dumb-waiter, &c.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, now in full operation and paying well, requiring a capital of about $7,000; to an enterprising man this is a chance seldom met with; reasons for selling, bad health. Address G. O., No. 151 52d-st.

A LEGITIMATE, PROFITABLE and pleasant business will be sold today, on easy terms; but $200 or $300 required down; a safe investment and sure profits. Call and investigate today, at office No. 697 Broadway, Room No. 27.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR PART OF A profitable manufacturing business in this City; a party with from $5,000 to $8,000 can make a favorable arrangement. Address K., Box No. 3,236 New-York Post-office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 22 WEST 31ST-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.—Marble and marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Head-stones; finest variety; cheapest in the City.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 124 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $25 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 600 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, printers, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank books made to any pattern.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway

NEW-JERSEY

7 PER CENT. GOLD 1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO Midland Railroad Co., FOR SALE IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,

NO. 59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Gold and Currency received on deposit, subject to check at sight.

Interest allowed on Currency accounts at the rate of four per cent. per annum, credited at the end of each month.

ALL CHECKS DRAWN ON US PASS THROUGH THE CLEARING-HOUSE, AND ARE RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT BY ALL THE CITY BANKS.

Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand, bearing four per cent. interest.

Loans negotiated.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Governments, Gold, Stocks and Bonds on commission.

Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canada.

FOR SALE—TEN PER CENT.

CHOICE

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

Real Valuation of Property ... $23,346,161
Whole Indebtedness only ... 809,000

ALSO, NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK AND GAS-LIGHT STOCKS, and an extensive variety of other securities for sale and profitable investments at low rates.

FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

Banker, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st.

N. B.—First-class investment securities, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 Nassau-st., CORNER OF CEDAR-ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

CITY STOCKS

THE BEST SECURITY IN THE WORLD.

CITY 5s OF 1870, due Nov. 1 proximo, paid at par on demand.

CITY 7s OF 1885, sold at a small premium.

GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York.

Principal redeemable 1895.

For sale by GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, No. 36 Wall-st.

SOGERT & WHITE, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

O. E. WOOD, No. 28 Nassau-st.

OFFERS FOR SALE ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD BONDS, convertible and guaranteed by Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, 7 ₱ cent. NEWARK AND ORANGE First Mortgage 7 ₱ cent. Bonds. ELIZABETH CITY, N. J., IMPROVEMENT Bonds, six years, 7 ₱ cent. NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY Town Bonds, 7 ₱ cent. ILLINOIS TOWN Bonds, registered, 10 ₱ cent.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK. Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE EIGHT PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS Wanted by O. E. WOOD, No. 28 Nassau-st.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1870.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held at their office, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, Oct. 18, inst., the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That an installment of twenty-five dollars ($25) per share upon the scrip stock of this Company be and is hereby called for, payable on Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1871.

In conformity with the above resolution, the transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 10th day of December next, and remain closed until the 5th day of January, 1871, both days inclusive.

Stockholders will, in all cases when making payments for above installment, send or bring their scrip certificates, in order that the payment of second installment may be indorsed thereon. By order of the Board.

JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1870.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL ELECTION.—Notice is hereby given that the election for nine directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed, preparatory to said election, Saturday, Nov. 5, at 4 P. M., and reopened Thursday, Nov. 17, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

South & North Alabama RAILROAD 8 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

INDORSED BY STATE OF ALABAMA.

We invite the attention of all parties making investments to the advantages afforded by these Bonds.

1st. They bear 8 per cent. interest, prompt payment of which is guaranteed by State of Alabama. Both principal and interest payable in Gold. "Free of all taxes."

2d. They are a First Mortgage upon the entire property and franchises of the Company, including Road, Depots, Rolling Stock and a most valuable Land Grant of over 200,000 acres.

3d. The President, F. M. Gilmer, Jr., and Board of Directors, are men of the highest standing in the City of Montgomery, with a wide experience in Railroad management, and whose connection with this road is a guarantee of its successful operation. Among the purchasers of large amounts of these Bonds are several of the wealthiest capitalists in this City, who consider them the best and safest investment now on this market.

4th. This is a south and north road from the city and county of Montgomery, with a population of 40,000, at the head of navigation on the Alabama River, with four important connecting southern lines to the Gulf and South Atlantic ports; running north 183 miles to Decatur, on the Tennessee River, where it crosses the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and connects with the Nashville and Decatur Road—a direct extension to Nashville, with a population of over 45,000, at the head of navigation on the Cumberland River.

At Nashville this South and North Alabama Railway connects direct by rail with Cairo, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville and Cincinnati, thus completing the Grand Trunk line between the great grain regions of the West with the cotton fields of the South.

5th. 109 miles of this road are completed and fully equipped, and iron and ties for 15 miles additional now on the ground, which, when laid, will complete 117 miles, leaving but sixty-six miles to complete, and upon which a large amount of work has been done.

6th. The cars now pass over this road from Montgomery to Lime-kilns, thus completing the through route via Dalton from Montgomery and the South Atlantic cities to New-York. That business alone, beyond any possible contingency insures the security of the bond and prompt payment of the interest.

Maps, pamphlets and full detailed information given, and a limited number of these bonds are offered for sale at 95 and accrued interest.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,

No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

NOVEMBER, 1870.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
E. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(*The same as an Incorporated Bank.*)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

AGENCY, NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS issued for use in Europe, China, Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America.

Demand and time bills of exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, cable transfers.

Demand drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON, ARCH'D McKINLAY, } Agents.

8 per Cent. Interest FIRST MORGAGE BONDS!

OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

85 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of interest on the total issue. Grading finished, and ONLY 26 MILES OF TRACK ARE TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD. Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 49 Wall-st.

BUY FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER, NO. 790 NOW READY. It contains the latest and most reliable pictures illustrating the progress of the war. FRANK LESLIE'S is the oldest and most reliable illustrated paper published.

CLOTHING.

DEVLIN & CO. CLOTHIERS

BROADWAY 459 AND 461 GRAND ST. NEW YORK 258 & 260 BROADWAY COR. WARREN ST.

HAVE NOW IN STORE THE MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS. STYLES ELEGANT.

PRICES LOW.

DRY GOODS.

AT RICHARD MEARES'

CORNER SIXTH-AV. AND NINETEENTH-ST.

Now opening an entire stock of Fall goods which I am selling at REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.

These goods are all of the BEST QUALITY, carefully selected from first-class trade.

EQUAL TO ANY TO BE FOUND ON BROADWAY, AND AT MUCH LOWER PRICES.

I will open on MONDAY 25 cases HOUSEKEEPING AND DOMESTIC GOODS, with all the leading makes of shirting and sheeting muslins, including New-York Mills and Wamsutta.

Every variety of Shaker, Canton and wool flannels.

Large wool blankets, $3 50, $4, $5 and $6.

Large heavy bed comfortables, $1 75, $2 25 and $2 63.

Heavy huck linen towels, $1 38, $1 50 and $1 75 per doz.

All linen napkins, $1, $1 12, $1 25 and $1 50 per dozen.

Fine bleached table damask, 63c., 75c., 85c. and $1.

Nottingham curtain laces, 25c., 30c., 38c. and 50c. yard.

Very fine do., 63c., 65c., 75c., all rich patterns.

Rich applique lace curtains, $25 to $75 a pair.

1,000 applique lace tidies, 38c., 50c., 63c. and 75c.

I will open on MONDAY another lot of those VERY CHEAP BLACK SILKS, on which I guarantee a saving of 50c. to $1 a yard.

Heavy full-width black silks, $1 50, $1 75 and $2.

Splendid 24-inch black silks, $2 25, $2 50.

Very best black silks, $2 75, $3 to $3 50.

VELVETS AND VELVETEENS.

Notwithstanding the scarcity and great demand for bonnet velvets during the past week, I will open on Monday a full assortment at the same low prices.

Fine black and colored bonnet velvets, $1 50, $1 75, $1 88, $2.

Best black and colored bonnet velvets, $2 25, $2 50 to $3.

Black and colored velveteens, 60c., 75c., 88c., $1.

Very fine black and colored velveteens, $1 25, $1 38 and $1 50.

28 inches black cloaking velvets, $5, $6 50, $9 and $7.

Finest do., silk black, $10 to $15; worth $16 to $20.

MOURNING GOODS.

Black alpacas, superior article, 25c., 30c., 38c. and 50c.

Best black alpacas, 63c., 65c. and 75c.

Crepes, bombasines and empress cloths at reduced prices.

CLOAKING MATERIALS.

Full-width water-proof cloaking, 95c., $1 and $1 15 yard.

250 pieces fancy cloaking, two yards wide, choice patterns, $1 75, $2, $2 25 and $2 50; worth from $3 to $4 per yard.

GENTS' AND YOUTHS' DRESS SHIRTS.

My arrangements for manufacturing these goods are now perfected, and I am prepared to execute orders on the most extensive scale.

I make to order, guarantee to fit, and send by express, C. O. D., to any part of the country;

6 shirts, good muslin and linen fronts, for $9.
6 shirts, better muslin and good linen, $10 50.
6 shirts, Masonville muslin and fine linen, $12.
6 shirts, Wamsutta muslin and very fine linen, $13 50.
6 shirts, New-York Mills and best linen, $15.

HOSIERY AND MERINO UNDERWEAR.

My stock of hosiery, gloves and undergarments is not excelled by any house in the City.

I keep all sizes in children's fine cashmere and wool stockings at low prices.

Ladies' regular-made English stockings, 25c.

Gents' regular-made English socks, 25c pair.

Ladies' merino vests, 63c., 75c., 88c. and $1.

Ladies', gents' and children's regular-made underwear, very low.

Gents' merino vests and drawers, 63c., 75c., 88c. and $1.

Children's merino vests, 35c., 44c., 50c. to 75c.

All the new shades of the celebrated Joseph $1 kid gloves; every pair warranted.

Superior quality cuffed kid gloves, $1 25.

CORSETS AND UNDER-WEAR.

My assortment of corsets comprises about twenty-five different styles, hand-made and fine imported goods.

I sell a fine French wove corset, 75c., $1 and $1 25.

My best French and hand-made corsets, $2 to $3.

Great variety of paniers, hoop-skirts and every article appertaining to this department, very cheap.

Latest styles hoop-skirts, 50c., 65c., 75c. and $1.

IN LADIES' UNDER-WEAR

I offer an immense assortment, at prices actually less than it will cost to manufacture.

Fine chemises, 75c., 88c., $1, $1 12 and $1 25.

Fine chemises, linen fronts, $1, $1 12 and $1 25.

Fine drawers, good muslin, 63c., 75, 88c., $1 and $1 12.

Night-gowns, trimmed yoke, $1, $1 50, $1 75 and $2.

Fine tucked skirts, 75c., 88c. and $1.

Trail skirts, $2 and $2 50.

I will open on MONDAY morning 2,000 dozen ladies' and gents' hem-stitched linen handkerchiefs, the greatest bargain ever offered, actually half price.

Fine hem-stitched linen handkerchiefs, 10c., 12c., 14c., 15c., 18c. and 20c.

Gents' very fine hem-stitched linen handkerchiefs, 25c. and 35c.

Gents' extra fine hem-stitched linen handkerchiefs, 44c. and 50c.; worth $1.

SMALL-WEAR DEPARTMENT.

Jet Jewelry, portmonnaies, traveling-bags, soaps, perfumery, alpaca braids, buttons, pins, needles, tapes, &c., an endless variety.

RICHARD MEARES,
Successor to Donaldson & Meares,
Corner 6th-av. and 19th-st.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.

OUR STOCK OF

FALL MILLINERY GOODS,

VELVETS, HATS, FEATHERS AND FLOWERS, Will amply repay inspection.

WE CUT LENGTHS AT PIECE PRICES.

Full lines of the celebrated JOSEPH KID GLOVES.

JOBBING-ROOM

UPSTAIRS.

EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,

Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 56, 58 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS IN PLAID TYCOON REPS, 15 CENTS PER YARD; VALUE 25 CENTS. MARLED AND CHINE POPLINS, PLAIN AND DIAGONAL PLAIDS, 20 CENTS PER YARD; VALUE 30 CENTS. PLAIN AND SERGE PLAIDS, ¾ WIDE, 25 CENTS PER YARD; VALUE 35 CENTS AND 40 CENTS. COLORED EMPRESS CLOTHS, DOUBLE WIDTH, COLORED ALPACAS, BASKET AND DIAGONAL PLAIDS, SILK AND WOOL EPINGLINES, WINCEYS, &c., &c. AT PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES. THE ABOVE WILL BE EXHIBITED ON THE CENTRE SECTION ON THE 4TH-AV. SIDE. CUSTOMERS, STANGERS, THE RESIDENTS OF THE EASTERN PART OF OUR CITY AND THOSE OF OUR NEIGHBORING CITIES, ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO EXAMINE THEM. BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WILL CONTINUE TO MAKE A CLOSING OUT SALE OF STOCK IN ALL THE DEPARTMENTS OF THEIR RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT, VIZ.: SHAWL SUITS, FRINGED, MADE OF FINE CHEVIOT CLOTH, ONLY $8 EACH, FORMERLY $15. DOUBLE-SKIRT, FLOUNCED, ALPACA DRESSES, $8 EACH, VALUE $12. A SPLENDID COLLECTION OF PARIS AND DOMESTIC MADE VELVET, SILK, POPLIN, AND CLOTH SUITS AND DRESSES, RICHLY TRIMMED, FROM $50 EACH UPWARD. PARIS AND DOMESTIC MADE CLOAKS, SACKS, FANCY WOOL, BROCHE, AND CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. PARIS AND DOMESTIC MADE HATS, BONNETS, ELEGANTLY TRIMMED. FEATHERS, FLOWERS, SILK AND VELVET RIBBONS, SASH RIBBONS, &c., &c. OFFERING AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASERS TO SUPPLY THEIR WANTS AT PANIC PRICES. PLEASE CALL, EXAMINE, AND DECIDE FOR YOURSELVES. BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

ESTABLISHED 1819.

NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT. WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND. No. 98 Duane-st., } New-York. No. 752 Broadway, } Nos. 166 and 168 (new nos.) Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia. This old and well-known Company, now in the second half-century of its existence, are prepared, as usual, to dye, cleanse and finish every variety of ladies', gentlemen's and children's garments, and piece goods, in their usual superior manner.

NOTE.—THE ABOVE ARE OUR ONLY OFFICES.

INDIA GOODS.—INDIA GOODS OF EVERY description, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India store, No. 653 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

At Mrs. Gaynor's,

NO. 824 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 12TH-ST.

CORSETS A SPECIALTY.

Received by late steamers the most elegant shapes and styles in French hand-made Coutille. Also, R. Werley's first quality Woven Corsets.

Children's Corsets, Waists, Shoulder Braces, Nursing Corsets, &c., &c.

Abdominal Supporters in great variety.

Skirts and Tournours in Haircloth.

All the latest novelties, including the graceful and elegant BRIDAL AND DUCHESSE TRAINS.

CANTRELL.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

No. 241 4th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

MILLINERY.

AT MME. DEMOREST'S EMPORIUM of Fashions, No. 838 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Nov. 10, grand exposition of new and distingue designs for cloaks, casaques, paletots, tuniques, and costumes de promenade. Nouveautes in basques and house-jackets.

BUY FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER, NO. 790 NOW READY. It contains the latest and most reliable pictures illustrating the progress of the war. FRANK LESLIE'S is the oldest and most reliable illustrated paper published.

FURNITURE.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR, NO. 81 4TH-AV., First block above A. T. Stewart & Co.'s, Are now opening an entire new stock of PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, BEDDING, SPRING BEDS, &c., Which will be sold at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

PLAIN AND DECORATED FURNITURE, For City and country residences; also, mattresses, &c., all of our own manufacture. We also manufacture the Ashland Combination Bedstead, combining double and single bed, or crib, in one. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
WARREN WARD & CO., Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 15 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on the 10th of November. The transfer-books will close on the 25th inst., and remain closed until the 11th proximo.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Assistant Treasurer.

CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF 10 CENTS PER SHARE has been declared payable on and after the 15th inst. Transfer-books will be closed from the 9th to the 16th inst. inclusive.
I. J. BELLONI, Jr., Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent., (4 per cent.,) free of City, County and State taxes, has been declared, payable on and after 10th inst., to which date the transfer books will be closed.
CHAS. B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of taxes, has this day been declared payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th inst. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to the 11th inst. W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

ASSETS, $8,012,460 76.

N. J. HAINES, } W. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents. JOHN McLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, Auctioneer.—Sales-room Nos. 103 Liberty-st. and 111 Cedar-st.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD furniture, &c., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 9 and 10, at 10 o'clock. WALDRON & COOKE will sell as above, an unusually large assortment of furniture, removed to store for convenience of sale. All kinds of parlor, bedroom, dining-room suites, Brussels, velvet and ingrain carpets, pier mirrors, paintings, bedding, crockery, plate, glass-ware, cutlery, mantel and toilet goods.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. E. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, at 11 o'clock, within their store, 50 barrels, 575 kegs Almeria grapes, 500 boxes old loose muscatel raisins, prime order, 15 casks Turkey prunes, prime order, 50 bales Languedoc almonds, prime order, 50 barrels currants.

MEDICAL.

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER.

Essays for young men on great social evils and abuses, which interfere with marriage—with sure means of relief for the erring and unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Sent, free of charge, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 24 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures at no charge. Office 29 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR the discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.—WILLIAM ROSENTHAL, of the City of New-York, insolvent.—Notice first published on the 5th day of October, 1870.—Creditors to appear before Hon. Charles P. Daly, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, at the Chambers of the said Judge, at the County Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of November, 1870, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause, if any they have, why said insolvent should not make an assignment and be discharged from his debts.—Dated New-York, Sept. 22, 1870.
EDWARD F. BROWN, Attorney for Insolvent, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Nov. 1, 1870.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also, an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. GERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

SHIPPING.

THE ATTENTION OF TOURISTS AND TRAVELLERS

SALL EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Passengers booked and forwarded from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS. "EXPRESS" STEAMERS.

Columbia.....Wed. Nov. 9 | Acadia.....Wed. Nov. 16
Europa.....Sat. Nov. 12 | Britannia.....Wed. Nov. 30
Caledonia.....Sat. Nov. 19 | Olwa.....Wed. Dec. 14
Algeria.....Sat. Nov. 26 | Acadia.....Wed. Dec. 28
India.....Sat. Dec. 3 | Britannia.....Wed. Jan. 11
Australia.....Sat. Dec. 10 | Olwa.....Wed. Jan. 25

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, as follows:

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, EQUAL TO GOLD, OR DEBENTURES.

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, accommodation, $120.
Intermediate, $35.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here to bring out friends on the cheapest terms.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's office, 19 Broadway.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wednes., Nov. 9 | Tuesday, Thursday, Nov. 3
Russia, Thurs., Nov. 10 | Cabin, Wednesday, Nov. 2
Java, Wednesday, Nov. 16 | Celtic, Wednesday, Dec. 7
Persia, Thurs., Nov. 17 | China, Wednesday, Dec. 14
Algeria, Wednes., Nov. 23 | Siberia, Thursday, Dec. 8
Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 30 | PARIS, Wednesday, Dec. 21

By the steamers, not having Steerage.
First Cabin, $120, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.
Return tickets, good for one year, $240, gold.
By the steamers carrying Steerage.
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets, $140, gold.
Sterling exchange, Bills of Lading, Insurance and Passage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Boston, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at 6 Fifth Avenue, Trinity Buildings. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP NECKAR FROM BREMEN, Quarantine, Grand-st., Jersey City, at 2 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Nov. 12, 8 A. M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax).
Tuesday, Nov. 15, 10 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Nov. 19, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Nov. 26, 8 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$28
To London	80	To London	30
To Paris	145	To Paris	65
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, &c., at reduced rates.
Steamers not carrying Steerage cannot sail by passengers wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST AND SOUTHAMPTON.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAU.....SATURDAY, Nov. 12
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Nov. 26
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 10
PEREIRE.....DARIEN.....SATURDAY, Dec. 24

Rates of Passage, payable in gold, including wines, bedding and accommodations, &c.:
TO BREST OR HAVRE—First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
The steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Hereafter the steamers of this line will touch at Southampton, England, to land passengers and specie.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
PENNSYLVANIA, THOMPSON, Saturday, Nov. 12, at 9 A. M.
RUSSIAN, TROMSON, Saturday, Nov. 19, at 1 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $70 and upwards, currency; Steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $25 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
P. W. L. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 48 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY

as follows:
IDAHO, Capt. WHINERAY.....Nov. 9, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GRAY.....Nov. 16, at 12 M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FERRIER.Nov. 23, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.....Nov. 30, at 12 M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH.Dec. 7, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN.
Dec. 14, at 10½ A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 20 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 61 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class, $135 to $170. Steerage, $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berth, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON THE 1ST AND 17TH OF EVERY MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Nov. 19, ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. PARKER.
Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Juan Guatemala.
Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco Dec. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be dispatched same day as passengers.
Freight for Central America and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, Nov. 17, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collections from inland places.
For freight or passage between and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Company, sailing from Pier No. 17, East River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Thursday, Nov. 10.
CLEOPATRA, for freight only, Saturday, Nov. 19.
CITY OF MEXICO, Thursday, Nov. 24.
For freight or passage apply to
F. A. SCHNEIDER & SON, No. 52 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. E. EDWARDS.....Nov. 10
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. H. ADAMS.....Nov. 17
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICK.....Nov. 24
For freight or passage apply to
J. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. E. EDWARDS, will sail Dec. 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
J. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
HERMAN, LIVINGSTON, CHESEBROUGH,
THURSDAY, Nov. 10, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 4 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 94 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 12, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. P. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Nov. 12, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
E. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 16 West-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. CROWELL, TUESDAY, Nov. 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 63 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS,	GEORGE YONGE,
Agent, A. & G. R. R.,	Agent C. R. R.
No. 227 Broadway.	No. 408 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Old line, low freight.
The well-known, fast-class side-wheel steam-ship DE SOTO,
THOS. H. MORTON, Comm'nder,
will leave Pier No. 38 North River on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola, and all points on the Mississippi and Ouachita Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LEVERGETON, FOX & CO.,
No. 56 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and trouble respecting baggage, examination of baggage at frontiers, securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed. Inquire of the Continental, Compiegne and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 2d of every month.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. H. H. TOWNSHEND, Nov. 2.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. S. S. SHOOM, Dec. 2.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIRE, Jan. 2.
These powerful and fast steamers make time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. B. CO., Pier No. 11 N. R.—The steamer W. W. Coe will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.
For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. MONES, Passport Agent, No. 365 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and plain sewer, or as nursery-maid; thoroughly understands her business; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 45 4th-av. Send door above 20th-st. in the fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE young woman as chamber-maid and to assist in the care of growing children; and make herself generally useful; wages, moderate; best City references. Call at No. 325 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman a situation to take charge of an infant from its birth; is fully capable; is also a good sewer; excellent references will be given from her present employer in this City. Call for two days at No. 151 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN a situation as excellent cook; understands her business thoroughly; soups, meats, poultry, game, excellent baker; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 230 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A respectable young woman, who can take the entire charge of a baby or grown children; or would do light chamber-work and sewing; the best City references given. Call at No. 209 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNdress, or chamber-maid and laundress, by a very competent young woman; best of City references. Call at Employers', No. 159 West 44th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant woman, a situation as nurse; is competent to take the charge of a baby from its birth; has the best City references; no objections to the country. Call in the fancy-store, No. 242 4th-av., near 20th-st.

WANTED—A WAITRESS' SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant; young woman can take care of silver, &c., in the best manner; or will do chamber-work and waiting; has the best City testimonials. Call at No. 326 4th-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION for her washing; is a thorough laundress; understands starching and can do up all kinds of fine washing; City or country; best testimonials. Call at No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as thorough cook and excellent baker; no objection to a private boarding-house; best City references. Call at No. 223 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; has lived in the best of families; good City references. Address No. 112 West 16th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation in a small private family as cook; she is a good cook; the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 134 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK, A situation in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 154 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman a situation as first-class waitress; best City reference. Apply at No. 241 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid; two years' best City reference from last place. Call at No. 454 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as wet nurse; her first baby. Apply at No. 1 Abingdon-sq., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL AS nurse and seamstress; long experience; best City reference. Call at 312 3d-av., near 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress in a private family; can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 156 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS IN-DOORS servant and to make fires by an honest man. (German.) Address A. D., Box No. 199 Times Office.

EMPLOYMENT AND INDEMNITY Company of the City of New-York, incorporated by special act of the Legislature; this Company will furnish good and reliable help to families, merchants, hotels and business men of all in want of employes, and also guarantee the honesty of such help. Office, No. 4 Union-square, next door to East 14th-st. Authorized capital, $200,000.

AT HOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV., A large number of professed French Protestant and other cooks, waitresses, nurses, chamber-maids, laundresses, young girls for housework, waitresses, nurses, and those lately landed.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., may be found a large number of first-class servants, with unexceptionable recommendations, suitable for gentlemen's families in City and country, both Protestants and Catholics.

AN PERSON DESIROUS OF OBTAINING a first-class laundress, well recommended, can do so at BEDELL'S, No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

A DESIRABLE WAITRESS, WITH unexceptionable City references, may be found at BEDELL'S, No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

EMPLOYMENT AND INDEMNITY COMPANY—Authorized capital $200,000. Cooks, chamber-maids, waiters, seamstresses, governesses, teachers, house-keepers, clerks, &c., furnished with situations by this Company. Office No. 4 Union-square, next door to East 14th-st.

ATTENTION.—LADIES IN WANT OF servants (German), recently landed, can be had immediately at the office, No. 168 6th-av., four doors above 16th-st.

SIEBEL'S INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 541 6th-av., supplies first-class colored servants, male and female, to fill every capacity at the shortest notice.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as cook; thoroughly understands her business; best of City references. Apply at No. 343 West 30th-st., second door, front.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE young girls, situations, one to cook, the other to do chamber-work and waiting or care of children; best City references. Call at No. 49 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl to take care of grown children and assist in sewing, or would do chamber-work and sew; has best of City references. Can be seen at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th ave.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as first-class cook in a private family, or in a small private boarding-house; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; good City references. Apply at No. 122 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE; CAN take the charge of a baby from its birth; has excellent City references; has no objections to the country. Call at No. 150 West 26th-st., where she can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as child's nurse and plain sewing; or chamber-work and plain sewing; the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, or until suited, at No. 62 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman; understands her business; would wait on a lady; has lived in first-class families. Can be seen at No. 124 West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th ave., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best City and country references given. Call at No. 48 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 247 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 128 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and to assist in the care of children and ironing; has five City references. Call at No. 52 2d-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable Protestant Welsh woman as chamber-maid; has the best City references. Can be seen at No. 216 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, as a private family; is a good cook, baker and willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th ave., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DRESSmaker; a competent lady's maid, and best dress-maker; cutting and trimming in the true French style; hair-dressing; only first-class ladies need apply; good reference; none dill wanted. Apply at No. 107 4th-av., between 16th and 18th-sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse; is a good dress-maker; understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting; also Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call at No. 20 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as first-class cook; by a woman who understands cooking in all its branches; the best of City reference. Call at No. 218 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts., in the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEkeeper or lady's companion by a young American lady of experience; references exchanged. For particulars address or apply to Mrs. A. KLAMROTH, No. 64 St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as maid and seamstress; understands dress-making and operating; is a good hairdresser; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and waitress; good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; the very best of City references. Call for two days at No. 236 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, by a respectable young woman; will be found highly recommended; best City reference. Call at No. 222 West 20th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, A situation to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer. Call for M. HILD, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD, PLAIN cook; best of City reference. Call at No. 225 East 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class Protestant cook; the best of reference. Call for two days at No. 417 East 17th-st.

A WIDOW OF THE HIGHEST RESpectability, who has a first-class certificate for sewing-machine, wishes a situation as seamstress in a private family, where she could take her child, seven years old; would make herself useful in any capacity in the family; would be no objection to the country; best credentials. Address Mrs. J. H., No. 51 West 31st-st., corner Broadway.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSItions, capable and trustworthy; also, experienced monthly and sick nurses, &c., constantly found at Mrs. LOWER'S, No. 20 Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION in City or country, by a reliable, sober young man, not afraid to work, who thoroughly understands driving, care horses, harness and carriages; understands gardening and care of furnace; can milk is willing and obliging; wages, moderate; testimonials of City reference. Address G. G., No. 378 Broadway, near 18th-st., in store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, STEADY, MIDdle-aged man, (Dane,) a situation as coachman or gardener; understands the care and treatment of horses in all its branches; understands how to take care of nice carriages and harness; has had fifteen years' experience; will be found willing and obliging; has first-class references. Call or address C. CHULTZ, Box No. 182 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a competent, sober; steady man; understands his business; is a good horse and steady driver; has the best of City recommendations; four years in last place. Address COACHMAN, at Mr. Chapman's, No. 66 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man to take care of trotting horses; he understands the business in all its capacity; has the best City reference. Call or address T. B., No. 226 4th-av., corner 21-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable young woman as laundress; thoroughly understands her business; best references. Call at No. 459 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR GENERAL trades' work by a man with good references; English and French spoken. Apply at Mr. PACHIO, No. 46 Grand-st., third floor.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS ON PER DAY TO sell the celebrated Home Shuttle Sewing-machine. Has the undertoed; makes the lock-stitch (alike on both sides,) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family sewing-machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburg, Penn., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED ($25 A-MONTH) BY the American Knitting-machine Co., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—FIVE COUPONS OF BROOKLYN LOCal Improvement Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1870; Nos. 165, 166, 167, 168, 169. A suitable reward will be paid for the return of the same to Tradesmen's Insurance Company, No. 102 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

PRIVATE FAMILY, RESPECTABLE, 27 East 18th-st., convenient to Gramercy, Clarendon, Washington and Union parks, would like with one, two or three young gentlemen; terms, $4 per week; modern conveniences; gas, bath, &c. Those seeking first-class accommodations may address, with name, C. Box No. 118 Times Office.

A VERY PLEASANT ROOM ON SECOnd and every floor; also large and small rooms at 146 and 148 West 14th-st.; for gentlemen and wife or single gentlemen; location central; gas, bath, &c.; 14th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family have an entire second floor, handsomely furnished, to let, with private table only; highest references required.

NO. 13 EAST 29TH-ST.—WE HAVE ONE more handsome family apartment and several rooms, nicely furnished, to let, with superior French board; private table if desired.

ROOMS ELEGANTLY FURNISHED TO R. let, without board, in first-class Brown-stone house No. 34 East 19-st., just west of Broadway. References as usual.

NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms to let, singly or en suite; house and location desirable, opposite Hoffman and adjoining Stevens.

TO LET—THE PARLOR FLOOR, THREE rooms, also third-story front room, to two or three gentlemen, with breakfast, at No. 6 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.; references exchanged.

NO. 24 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-SQUARE.—Desirable furnished rooms for gentlemen, without board, in a first-class house; choice location.

SECOND FLOOR—WITH OR WITHOUT Private table; also other rooms for families or gentlemen; boarding together; No. 48 West 23d-st. References required.

NO. 20 WEST 22D-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished parlor floor, with private table, bath-room and closets connecting; French man cook; very reasonable if rented by the year.

NO. 210, (NEW NO.,) EAST 11TH-ST., BEtween 2d and 3d ave.—Two rooms on parlor floor to let, with board; also, one hall room; references.

FIFTY-FIFTH-ST.—A PRIVATE FAMily owning house will take one couple to board; table good. Apply at Everett Library, No. 188 6th-av.

FRONT ROOM ON SECOND FLOOR, hot and cold water, to let, with or without board. No. 70 Lexington-av.

AT MRS. WYCKOFF'S, NO. 253 4TH-AV., A house adjoining Calvary Church, one elegant suite of rooms, with or without private table.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST.—ONE DOOR from 6th-av.—With private table only, will be let second floor rooms, en suite, for the Winter.

NO. 29 WEST 30TH-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms to let, with board, or without, or singly; private table if desired. References exchanged.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 49 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 128, 129 AND 130 EAST 27TH-ST.,
REOPENS SEPT. 19.
College, Business, West Point, Navy School. Modern languages. Boarding and Primary Departments. Gymnasium, &c.
Prospectus to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
5TH-AV., CORNER 50TH-ST.
In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9¼ A. M. to 2¼ P. M.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
20, 22 AND 24 PARK-AVENUE.
Fourteenth year opens Sept. 19. Able teachers in charge of the several departments.
Carriages provided for pupils.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. G. R. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS HINSDALE AND MISS CHARLES KEITH
WILL CONTINUE MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NOS. 25 AND 27 MADISON-AV.
The school will open Sept. 21.
The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
NOS. 181 6TH-AV. AND 207 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st. Fifteenth year.
Mr. LYON will continue his pupils with Mrs. LYON at the above with Mr. LYON, who will receive pupils in his Institute. Young pupils entered Only those only three are additional Light Gymnastics Library. Society for older pupils. Only good boys desired.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 33 Madison-av., between 26th and 27th sts.
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address as above.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,
No. 19 West 42d-st.,
opposite Reservoir Park. English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen Sept. 26.

Harvard Teaching. Common sense Restraint
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 454, Yonkers, N. Y.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, NO. 20 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute, although collegiate and business education, with English, German, French and Spanish, is the main object. Conversation. Ladies' Department. Private lessons. Classes, $10 quarterly.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL."—BEGIN Kabler 10th year Sept. 26. For girls 4 to 9 yrs. (removed from 64 W. 38th-st.) N. E.—Private rooms for children for the Winter, with the Kindergarten. Boys' school 1,400 B'way, cor. 30th-st. For admission or circulars apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 18 W. 45th-st.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, STACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 16. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MCKESSIEB, Principal.

UNDERCLIFF, YOUNG LADIES' Boarding-school, Cold Spring, N. Y.—Opens Sept. 12. For circulars and particulars apply to Mrs. McCOBB and Miss PICKERSGILL, of Miss Journeat, New-York. Terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 12.

$2.50 FOR 24 WRITING LESSONS.—Book-keeping, arithmetic, algebra, short-hand, spelling, languages, $5 each. PAINE'S Business College, No. 62 Bowery. Always in session. Ladies' department.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. J. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

AN INSTITUTION FOR THE INTELLECTUAL, Moral and Physical Culture of Ladies. Class referred to: Rev. J. Stamford College for Institute, Stamford, Conn. RUFUS C. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

DR. BERTHETS FRENCH ENGLISH CLASSES, Ladies and Gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 12, at No. 185 East 40th-st., two doors from Park-av. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 813 Broadway.

ADDRESS A. P. LASHER, BENNING Acad., N. J., for circulars for one of the best and cheapest schools.

MISS SARAH BEDGWICK'S SCHOOL, Miss Boys will open Sept. 12 at No. 1,199 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, G. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

NEW DAY-SCHOOL, NO. 8 WEST 11TH-ST.—English, French, Drawing and Music a specialty; terms low.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON'S PRIVATE school for young ladies, No. 138 Lexington-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

THE MISSES LEGGETT'S SCHOOL for Young Children, No. 206 East 104th-st.

TEACHERS.

OCCUPATION AS TEACHERS OF English, French, (in which the advertiser is well skilled,) Latin, and the rudiments of Spanish, is solicited by a lady graduate largely experienced, and whose testimonials are highly unexceptionable. Salary disregarded, but a comfortable and refined home is absolutely a sine qua non. References unequivocal. Address for one week, E. ATHERTON, Brooklyn.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, EXPEarienced in her vocation as teacher of the French language, both in Europe and America, is desirous of a few more pupils; she would gladly exchange board for teaching in a pleasant family; unexceptionable references given. Address Rev. C. B., No. 9 University-place.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH lady, thoroughly qualified, has the morning hours unoccupied; English, French, Italian, drawing, music, singing; best references. Address E. Box No. 170 Times Office.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE DESIRES a position to take charge of the junior department of a school, or to give private lessons in the English branches and French. Address GOVERNESS, Star Mart.

A GENTLEMAN GRADUATE OF A German university and an experienced teacher wishes a few additional pupils in German. Address R. S., Box No. 170 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
SPLENDID TRIUMPH
OF THE LEGITIMATE COMEDY.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 9, (fourth time,)
THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
Characters by Mr. John Brougham, Mr. George Clarke, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. Charles Rockwell, Mr. J. Peck, Miss Sophie Eastlake, Miss Jane Stevens, Mrs. Mrs. John Sefton and Miss Helen Tracy.
Thursday, Nov. 10, THE RIVALS.
Friday, Nov. 11, JOHN BULL.
Saturday, Nov. 12—THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
MONDAY, NOV. 14, FOR THE FIRST TIME IN SEVERAL YEARS,
Holcroft's greatest comedy,
THE RAVEN'S WOOD, OR TO RUIN.
Due notice will be given of the first performance this season of Sheridan's masterpiece,
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Mr. WALLACK begs to announce that he has received
MR. ALBERT'S NEW COMEDY,
entitled
COQUETTE.
Also a comedy by T. Robertson, Esq., author of Ours, Caste, School, &c., entitled
BIRTH.
Both these plays are in active preparation.
The IMMENSE SUCCESS of the PRESENT SERIES postpones their immediate production.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

6TH TO 63D TIME
THIRTEENTH WEEK
OF
MR.
JOSEPH JEFFERSON
in his world-renowned character of
"RIP VAN WINKLE,"
In Boucicault's beautiful Legendary Drama of that name.
EVERY EVENING,
And SATURDAY MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.
Seats secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE at the Theatre, or at its Branch Ticket-office, at Dutton & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

L. B. LENT, Director.
Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.
Every evening at 8 o'clock.
All the new and popular artists. The great Melville and his infant son, in fascinating and dashing horseback feats. Double somersaulting, flying battoute leaps, by the entire corps of athletes. Highly-trained horses, ponies, &c.

BUY FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER, NO. 700 NOW READY. It contains the latest and most reliable pictures illustrating the progress of the war. FRANK LESLIE'S is the oldest and most reliable illustrated paper published.

DANCING.

A. DODSWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., and No. 681 8th-av. Send for a circular.
Morning and evening forming for ladies and children on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 10 o'clock; suitable for ladies desirous of taking a few lessons to learn the Boston. Also, Mr. FRANK DODSWORTH'S Afternoon Classes, at 2 o'clock, on the same days.
Children's Evening Class will commence on FRIDAY, Nov. 4, at 5 o'clock.

DEGARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 21 4th-av., corner of 14th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Evening classes for gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 8 o'clock.

PERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, 1,261 Broadway, corner of 32d-st., Broadway (Apollo Hall,) now open. Classes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Send for circular.

MRS. BLASKO'S DANCING CLASSES for ladies and children will commence S

THE WAR.

A Battle in Progress Near Orleans Yesterday.

Reported French Successes in Affairs of Outposts.

Capitulation of Verdun to the Germans.

Count Bismarck Explains the Rupture of Negotiations.

Communication with Paris Shut off by the King.

German Reluctance to Commence the Bombardment.

HOSTILITIES ON THE LOIRE.

Advance of the Prussians on the Loire—A Battle in Progress Yesterday Near Orleans—The Result Not Given.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—A dispatch from Tours, dated at 9 o'clock this morning, says, "Last night a Prussian column, with two batteries and 2,800 cavalry, attacked the outposts of the Army of the Loire, at Poisly and Laurent des Bois. The French, reinforced, drove them beyond Vallières. The Prussians left their dead and wounded on the field, and we took 64 prisoners. Our loss was 4 killed and 21 wounded."

ANOTHER REPORT.

TOURS, Nov. 8—Morning.—Dispatches from the Army of the Loire report a series of successful engagements yesterday at Poisly and St. Laurent des Bois. Two battalions of Prussians, supported by 1,500 cavalry and ten pieces of artillery, attacked the French advanced posts. After a combat of two hours' duration, as the French cavalry appeared to be surrounding them, the Prussians retreated, leaving two officers and fifty men killed, and seventy prisoners in our hands.

A BATTLE NEAR ORLEANS.

TOURS, Nov. 8—Evening.—A general battle was fought today near Orleans. All the ambulances here have been sent to the front. No news has yet arrived of the result of the fighting.

OPERATIONS AT OTHER POINTS.

Capitulation of Verdun to the Prussians—French Batteries at Neu-Briesach Silenced—Movements in the East and North.

LONDON, Nov. 8—10 P. M.—The town of Verdun has capitulated to the Prussians.

NEUF-BREISACH.

Particulars of the siege of Neuf-Breisach show that Fort Mortier was destroyed by bombardment on the 6th, and the French batteries defending the town were dismounted. The French commander discontinued firing on Alt-Briesach, which was occupied by the Prussians.

LYONS.

Vigorous preparations are making at Lyons for defense. A great quantity of provisions has been collected, and all the able-bodied citizens have been thoroughly armed. All communication northward from Lyons has been cut by the Prussians.

IN THE EAST.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 8.—Gen. TRESKOW reported to the Prussian head-quarters here yesterday, that his division had repulsed the Franc-Tireurs in several engagements on the 3d inst., between Colmar and Belfort. He reports also the occurrence of several skirmishes at Rougemont and Petit Magny, between the Prussians and the Guard Mobiles, in which the French lost five officers and 103 men. The French fortress of Belfort was invested on Thursday, the 3d inst. Communication with Gen. WERDER has been reëstablished.

THE NORTH.

TOURS, Nov. 8.—Dispatches from Rouen report successes for the French arms at several points in that quarter.

THE REJECTED ARMISTICE.

Bismarck on the Rupture of Negotiations—An Election Offered—A Majority of the Government Favor It—Trochu Opposes and Defeats It—German Views of the Responsibility.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Count VON BISMARCK has furnished the following explanation of the rupture of the negotiations for an armistice: The French Government having declared, through its representative, M. THIERS, its inability to accept the German offer of an armistice on the basis of the *status in quo*, the Count proposed that the French name a time for holding the elections for a Constituent Assembly. The Germans promised that in such event the absolute freedom of the elections should be respected, even in the territory now occupied by the Prussians. M. THIERS thereupon withdrew to the outposts to consult JULES FAVRE and Gen. TROCHU, but at length returned to Versailles without the power to accept the German offer.

TROCHU DISSENTS AND CARRIES HIS POINT.

Private advices just received from Versailles confirm the account given by Count von BISMARCK of the suspension of the negotiations for an armistice. JULES FAVRE, together with a majority of his colleagues, favored the scheme for the election of members to the Constituent Assembly, and urged the acceptance of the armistice as negotiated by M. THIERS. Gen. TROCHU, the Commander of the Armies at Paris, dissented, and carried his point.

A BERLIN VIEW OF THE RESPONSIBILITY.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—All the Berlin newspapers, official and otherwise, throw the responsibility of the impending destruction of Paris on the French. The latter have thus far obstinately refused to recognize plain facts.

AN AUSTRIAN OPINION.

VIENNA, Nov. 8.—The *Correspondence* of this city asserts that the French Government acts as if it were unconscious of its defeat. Its tone and manner are the same as they would have been if the French Army had been victorious and were now before the City of Berlin.

PARIS.

The Armies of the Capital—Trochu's Confidence in the National Guard—King William Shuts off Communication—He is Reluctant to Bombard.

TOURS, Nov. 8.—The Paris *Journal Officiel* of the 5th, says: Of the three armies into which the combatants in Paris have been divided, two are intended for service outside the walls. One is under the command of Gen. CLEMENT THOMAS, and the other under Gen. DUCROT. The army of the latter is composed of three *corps d'armée*, commanded respectively by Gens. VINOY, RENAULT and D'EXEA. The third army will be under the special command of Gen. TROCHU, who, at the same time, is Commander-in-Chief of all the armies.

AN EXPLANATION.

The *Journal* contains a note from Gen. TROCHU, explaining the inaction of Gen. SCHMITZ, during the disorders of the 31st ult. TROCHU states that he had given orders that the National Guard should alone interfere to preserve order; hence, the regular troops were not called upon. The note concludes with the assurance that the National Guard have amply justified by their behavior the confidence reposed in them by the General.

ALL COMMUNICATION STOPPED.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—King WILLIAM has issued an order that no person whatever will hereafter be allowed to enter or leave Paris. Five passengers have just been captured, and will be court-martialed for violation of the order.

THE BOMBARDMENT.

The *Times* this morning has reason to believe that the bombardment of Paris will not begin for two weeks. King WILLIAM is reluctant to destroy so grand a city, and is giving the French every opportunity to negotiate for peace.

AFFAIRS IN TOURS.

The Moniteur on Napoleon's Pamphlet—He is Accused of Violating the Truth—Newspaper Attacks on the Government—Thiers Expected.

TOURS, Nov. 8.—The *Moniteur*, reviewing NAPOLEON's report of the causes which led to Sedan, says: "This apology touches us as the lament of an unfortunate. But truth has rights, as well as misfortune; and in the pamphlet in question truth is violated. Endeavoring to throw upon public opinion responsibility for the war, the author seems to forget the deplorable pains with which he encouraged the fictitious excitement which led to the war. All know that the Imperial Press most violently demanded war and the forcible annexation of Belgium, and that those papers were paid by NAPOLEON to keep up the cry. It is singular that the Emperor, who assumed entire command of the army, should plead that he was deceived as to its condition and organization." Other journals refer to the pamphlet as a proof of NAPOLEON's overweening self-confidence and incapacity. The republican organs are particularly bitter.

ATTACKS ON THE GOVERNMENT.

The royalist journals commenced to attack the Government with violence as soon as it was known that the armistice had failed. The *Gazette de France*, (Legitimist,) is especially insulting in its personal allusions to GAMBETTA.

ESCAPED SOLDIERS FROM SEDAN.

A decree just promulgated orders all soldiers who escaped from Sedan to return to military duty within eight days. The requirement applies only to those untrammeled by the articles of capitulation.

M. THIERS—AN EFFORT TO REACH PARIS.

M. THIERS is expected to arrive here to-morrow. A balloon, under the direction of M. USANDIER, started Sunday from the neighborhood of Rouen for Paris, with a fair wind.

MISCELLANEOUS.

French Prisoners in Germany—The Northern Coast—Reported Arrest of Baron Haussmann—Affairs at Marseilles.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—The French prisoners are supplied with clothing by the Germans....The Prussian Government, which recently gave orders for the restoration of the lights and buoys at the mouth of the Elbe, has now countermanded these orders, and the work has consequently been suspended.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—It is said that Baron HAUSSMANN has been arrested.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 5, via LONDON, Nov. 8.—M. ESQUIROS reports that the people are now in complete submission to the Government authorities. He, therefore, submits his resignation, asserting that it is the duty of the hour to unite against the invader. The Mayor of the city has issued a proclamation, annulling all the acts of the Revolutionary Committee.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

MEXICO.

A Fierce Revolution in Guerrero—Illness of President Juarez—Changing Sentiment in Favor of the French Republic—Revolution in Tehuantepec—Prospects of the Coast Survey—A Duel.

HAVANA, Nov. 7.—Advices from the City of Mexico to the 29th ult., received by the regular mail steamer from Vera Cruz, bring the following intelligence: A terrible revolution had occurred in the State of Guerrero. The Government troops had been defeated, and reinforcements were being hurried forward from the capital. Mail communication in that direction had been interrupted. A revolutionary outbreak had also occurred in the State of Michoacan. The Northern States were complaining of excessive taxation. President JUAREZ had had a serious attack of illness, but was slowly recovering. Congress had passed the Tehuantepec Canal bill. Public sentiment was changing in favor of the French Republic. The Mexicans are chagrined at the failure of JULES FAVRE to open friendly communication. Under the new Mexican Amnesty law the prisoners confined for political offenses had been liberated. An attempt had been made to form a political party, with NEGRETE as its leader, but the movement excited little enthusiasm. The object was to nominate PORFIRIO DIAZ for the Presidency. The Government was employing suspicious tactics to defeat the claims of Americans against Mexico. A revolution had broken out in Tehuantepec against the State Government. The revolutionists numbered 3,000 or 4,000 fighting men, and lively times were anticipated. It is feared that the Tehuantepec Isthmus Canal-exploring expedition from the United States will have trouble with the revolutionists, and perhaps be compelled to stop altogether....A duel had taken place in Colima between a Peruvian and a Cuban. The former was fatally wounded. A volcanic eruption had occurred near Valsequillo, on the boundary line between Chihuahua and Durango.

WEST INDIES.

Arms for Baez at Curacao—Quiet in Hayti and San Domingo—The Lottery in Porto Rico—Prussian and French Men-of-War at Havana.

ST. THOMAS, via HAVANA and LAKE CITY, Nov. 8.—Vessels arriving from Havana at this port are quarantined for twenty-five days....The steamer *Virginius* and the schooner *Billy Butts*, from New-York, have arrived at Curacao, with cargoes of arms and ammunition, supposed to be in aid of an expedition against Baez. Several Dominicans were on board, and the utmost secrecy was observed. The vessels sailed on 17th....Hayti and San Domingo are quiet. At Porto Rico the lottery has been reinstated. The prospects of the crops are favorable....A Prussian gun-boat and a French gun-boat have arrived at Havana.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Another Robbery on the Pacific Railroad—A Train Stopped by Five Men—The Crittenden Tragedy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—A dispatch dated at Elko today says: On Saturday evening, the eastern bound train was stopped at Pequops by five men supposed to be deserters from Camp Halleck. The engine and express-car were detached from the train and run a few miles ahead. The express-car was broken open, the messenger gagged, and $8,100 taken. A special train, with police and horses was immediately started from this point, and arrived at the place of the robbery a few hours later. A glove was found on the spot with the name of CARR printed on it. CARR is the soldier who killed a woman at Camp Halleck about two weeks ago, and escaped from the guard-house. Several arrests have been made of persons suspected of being concerned in the robbery near Reno....All the Courts adjourned today as a mark of respect for the memory of Judge A. P. CRITTENDEN. A charge of murder has been entered against Mrs. FAIR, who killed Judge CRITTENDEN.

FIRES.

Destruction of a Grocery in Lafayette, Ind.—Loss $100,000—A Warehouse Burned in Cleveland.

LAFAYETTE, IND., Nov. 8.—This morning a fire broke out in the buildings occupied by O. W. PIERCE & Co., as a wholesale grocery, and are almost a total loss. A large quantity of coffee, tobacco, and tea was saved in a damaged condition. The books and accounts were all saved. The loss on the buildings and contents is estimated at $100,000. Messrs. PIERCE & Co. are insured as follows: Manhattan, of New-York, $5,000; North American, of New-York, $5,000; Imperial, of London, $12,500; Andes, of Cincinnati, $5,000; Commerce, of Albany, $5,000; Underwriters', $15,000; Ætna, $15,000; Home, of New-York, $15,000; Home, of New-Haven, $10,000; Phœnix, of Hartford, $10,000; International, of New-York, $7,000; North American, of Hartford, $500; Lorillard, of New-York, $5,000; Springfield Fire and Marine, $2,500; Putnam, $20,000. The insurance on the buildings is about $30,000, mostly in Chicago companies. The origin of the fire is unknown.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 8.—A large warehouse adjoining Messrs. HICKOX & Co.'s mills here, owned and occupied by that firm as an office and for storage purposes, was nearly destroyed by fire this afternoon. The upper portion of the building was filled with empty flour barrels, but no flour was in store. The loss on the building is about $15,000, insured as follows: Franklin, Philadelphia, $1,500; Hide and Leather, Boston, $1,500; Corn Exchange, of New-York, and Imperial, of London, $2,500 each. Loss on stock not known; insurance as follows: Western, Buffalo, $8,000; Firemen's, Astor and Irving, of New-York, and Phenix, of Brooklyn, $2,000 each.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 8.—The machine-shop of the new reservoir on the corner of Grand-avenue and Second-street was burned last night. The loss on machinery, owned by Messrs. KNAPP & Co., of the Fort Pitt Iron Works, at Pittsburg, is $30,000; no insurance.

Partial Destruction of Winona, Miss., by Incendiaries—The Murderers of Gen. Bradley Suspected.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 8.—A special correspondent of the *Avalanche*, at Winona, Miss., says: "A fire occurred here, last night, which destroyed the dry-goods store of Messrs. TOWNSEND & BROS. and Messrs. MORELLY & TOWNSEND, the confectionery and drug store of Messrs. WARD & DIXON, and the livery stables of Messrs. ESKRIDGE & TOWNSEND. Suspicion rests on a party of fiends who murdered Gen. BRADLEY, yesterday, of having fired the town.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Rome Not to Be Made the Capital of Italy Until Pius IX. Dies—Thiers on the Case of the Pope as a Point for the European Congress—The Elections—Our Minister to Denmark.

FLORENCE, Nov. 8.—Signor BROGLIE, Chairman of the Special Committee on the subject, has made a report to the Senate, recommending that Rome be not made the capital of Italy until after the decease of the present Pope. M. THIERS has written a letter to the Pope, assuring him that the great Powers of Europe will consider his case at the coming Congress. A position worthy of God's vicegerent will be provided him. The King will officially enter Rome after the national elections. Preparations are actively making in all the provinces for the elections, which will occur on the 20th inst.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 8.—Mr. ANDREWS, the retiring American Minister, had an audience of leave today. Mr. KRAMER, the new American Minister, presented his credentials. The customary speeches were made.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Vicomte D'ARSAC, formerly French Consul at Philadelphia, has been appointed Consul-General of France, at London.

WASHINGTON.

Resignation of the Commissioner of Patents—The Resignation Accepted.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Hon. S. S. FISHER today tendered his resignation as Commissioner of Patents, and it was accepted by the President. This has been in contemplation ever since the resignation of Secretary COX.

The General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of America—The Session in Lancaster, Ohio.

LANCASTER, Ohio, Nov. 8.—In the General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of America, the greater part of the morning session was taken up in the further discussion of the questions raised by the Minnesota Synod, and the modification was finally adopted. Rev. J. H. SIECKER, President of the Minnesota Synod, expressed his entire satisfaction with the report as adopted.

The afternoon session was occupied with the consideration of emigrant mission work at Castle Garden, New-York. The anniversary of the Education Society was held this evening, at which eloquent addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. KROTEL, of New-York, and Mr. SIECKER, of St. Paul, Minn. Rev. Prof. SIGISMUND FRITCHILL, the delegate to the General Lutheran Conference at Leipsic, Germany, is expected to arrive to-morrow.

An Island of Silver on the North Shore of Lake Superior—Millions of Dollars Worth of Ore.

From the Duluth Minnesotian.

We have before alluded to the Silver Island of the north shore of Lake Superior, in the British Possessions, just below Thunder Cape, and some fifteen miles beyond Fort William. The island is quite small in dimensions—say 100 feet by 40—and the most of it is submerged at high water—a small part at one end is about eight feet above the lake level. This island was entered by the Montreal Mining Company as part of a tract embracing 100,000 acres. It was only last Summer that Capt. FREW and his company completed their bargain with the Montreal Company for the island, and secured it by paying, or agreeing to pay, $250,000 for the entire 100,000 acres. They went immediately to work at improving the mine in a "workmanlike manner." Their first step was to surround the island with cribs of timber, filled with stone, to serve as a break-water and an ice-breaker; and within these cribs a coffer-dam was built, and puddled with clay, having the effect of making the whole interior of the island nearly water-tight, at least from the intrusions of the lake. The next step was to set up two large syphon pumps, worked by steam, by which the inside was pumped dry, or nearly so, and it has since been found that a very little working of the pumps daily keeps the island clear of water entirely. Then they went to work laying bare the vein, and now have exposed seventy feet in length, and find it to be a true fissure vein, with perpendicular walls, the vein of silver matrix being calcareous spar with some little quartz intermixed. The vein is eight feet wide, and eye-witnesses from there state that for one-quarter of this width it will average seventy per cent. of pure silver. On the first trial, after the water was gotten out, six men took out $35,000 worth of silver in four days; and up to the latest accounts, the working has been continued at about this rate. Already 123 barrels of native silver, estimated to be worth $75,000 to $100,000, have been shipped. The yield of the mine, computed by the ton, is not less than $1 to the pound. The mine employs now about forty men, and the Company will increase their force immediately.

A Missing Steamer—A Number of Ladies on Board.

From the Savannah (Ga.) Republican, Nov. 5.

Some days ago Capt. TUCKER, who is well known in this city as having been in command of the steamer *Sylvan Shore*, shortly after the war, and an experienced seaman, left Fernandina, Florida, with a steamer which he had recently purchased at the North, for Tampa, for the purpose of carrying the mails between that place and Manatee, Smyrna and other landings along the Gulf coast. After proceeding as far as Musquito Inlet the engineer in charge of the steamer made an examination of the machinery and vessel, and pronouncing her unseaworthy, refused to proceed further with her. We also learn that the engineer who brought the vessel out from New-York refused to go to sea in her, and also pronounced her unseaworthy. The engineer was put ashore at the inlet, when the steamer put out to sea. The keeper of the light-house saw the vessel outside and at anchor that evening, and appeared to be dragging anchor and the water breaking over her, since which time nothing has been seen or heard of the steamer. Besides the crew, Capt. TUCKER, his wife and daughters, and Mr. JOHN CLAY and Miss GRISWOLD, of Fernandina, were on board. As there was a terrific gale prevailing at the time (the one that caused so much damage to shipping on the coast,) and as there has been plenty of time for the steamer to make some port, it is feared that she has gone down with all on board. There is great anxiety felt in Fernandina for the safety of those on board of the missing vessel. We sincerely hope that some tidings may be heard of her safe arrival, but if the report of her unseaworthiness is correct, we fear that she has met the fate of the *Varuna* and other vessels on that coast.

A Sensation Spoiled—That "Sole Survivor" of the United States Sloop Levant.

From the Washington Chronicle Nov. 8.

Our readers will remember the published statements made by a sailor to the commanding naval officer at Norfolk, Va., to the effect that he was the survivor of the ill-fated United States sloop *Levant*, and had been washed ashore, being wrecked from that vessel in the Pacific Ocean at the time of her loss, some twelve years ago. As the Secretary of the Navy had his attention called to the man's story, he notified Admiral DAVIS, at Norfolk, Va., to ascertain the truth of the same and promptly notify the Department. Yesterday a letter was received, stating the following facts and the action of what has now been ascertained to be a hoax:

It appears that some time since a seaman, named JAMESON, who had shipped on board the United States steam-ship *Lancaster*, and went to sea, was sent home on the *Quinnebaug*, on account of sickness, and placed in the Soldiers' Home, at Philadelphia. For some reason he was subsequently transferred to the Naval Hospital, at Norfolk, Va., for treatment. On one occasion, while at liberty, he became intoxicated, and represented himself to many persons as JOHN JARVIS, (with whom he had at one time sailed on the *Constellation*,) and recited his trials while living on a desolate island, and his being picked up by a British steamer, and return to the United States. As the story thus communicated by him was told to certain parties who had lost relations in the *Levant*, of course an anxiety was roused to learn from him all the particulars of the loss of that vessel. It did not take long to have the statements put forth by him in his drunken revelings exploded, as Dr. JAMES M. JARVIS, a brother of the JOHN JARVIS in question, was written to, and he replied that his brother, who was a carpenter in the navy, is known to have been lost in the United States sloop *Levant*, and that the statement made by the person representing himself as JARVIS were unworthy of credit. Thus ends this farce of a second Robinson Crusoe.

Fires Last Evening.

At 8 o'clock a fire broke out in the rear of the building No. 86 Bleecker-street, occupied by ALFRED BLISS & Co., dealers in gas-fixtures. The loss sustained by the firm is estimated at $2,000. KINGMAN & MURPHY, dealers in furniture, who occupy No. 93, sustained slight loss by water.

At 6½ P. M. another fire occurred on the first floor of No. 708 Broadway, occupied by J. M. AMBROSE, dealer in hair, who sustained a loss of $250. Insured in the North American and Phenix, of Hartford.

At the same hour a third fire broke out in the three-story brick building, No. 21 Elm-street, occupied by JOHN J. MCCRUM, manufacturer of packing-boxes. The inflammable contents of the building gave the flame abundant food to feed upon, and the smoke was so dense that the firemen could scarcely get to work. The loss on stock and machinery was $1,000, and the building, owned by J. B. CORNELL, was damaged to the extent of $3,000, fully insured in the Star and Exchange.

Important Action of the Police Board.

At a meeting of the Board of Police held late yesterday afternoon, important business was transacted. Capt. JEREMIAH PETTY was transferred from the Twenty-sixth Precinct to the Twenty-eighth, Capt. MCDONALD from the Twenty-eighth to the Sixteenth, and Capt. THORNE from the Sixteenth to the Twenty-sixth. An order was also made discontinuing the general roundsmen, thirteen of whom were returned to precincts with the same rank, and the others remanded to post duty. Sergts. CHRISTIE and MINER, in command of the squads, were returned to precincts with the same rank, the first being sent to the Sixth and the latter to the Twenty-seventh. Sergt. ALDIS was also transferred from the Sixteenth to the Fifth, and Sergt. LONSDALL from the Twenty-seventh to the Second.

Probable Murder by a Gang of Young Thieves.

Monday afternoon a gang of seven or eight young thieves went on board of some rafts in Harsemus Cove, Jersey City, and after beating the watchman, JAMES BROWN, in a shocking manner, robbed him of his revolver, with which he attempted to defend himself. At noon, today, Dr. HADDEN reported to City Judge MARTINDALE that BROWN had sustained fractures of several ribs, besides severe internal injuries, and that in all probability he will die. The Judge proceeded to take BROWN's deposition. Four of the boys are in custody.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

HARRIET HOWARD met THOMAS JONES in Broadway, on Monday night, and induced him to accompany her to the notorious panel-house, No. 21 East Houston-street, where $240 was stolen from his clothing. HARRIET was arrested before leaving the house, and another woman handed JONES $107, which had been found on the floor of the room. When arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, HARRIET was held for trial.

MICHAEL DONOHO, of No. 21½ Marion-street, was fired at with a pistol by DENNIS MCGUIRE, on Monday night, during a quarrel about politics. The bullet missed its mark, and the assailant escaped. Yesterday morning the men met again, when MCGUIRE drew a knife and stabbed DONOHO in the hand. Being arrested, Justice DOWLING held the ruffian for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

JOHN DONOVAN and MICHAEL CANE were arrested yesterday, by the Harbor Police for having stolen a quantity of rope, found in their possession. As the Police were unable to find an owner to make complaint, Justice DOWLING decided to hold the accused to bail to answer any indictment that may be found against them.

CHARLES BORRE, a German grocery clerk, who had recently been discharged by his employer, committed suicide, yesterday, at No. 26 Jay-street, by swallowing Paris green. He had been intoxicated for several days.

BROOKLYN.

The engine-house of the Erie Dry-dock Company at the foot of Elizabeth-street, South Brooklyn was utterly destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The flames are supposed to have started around the boiler. The loss is estimated at $30,000, which, however, is covered by insurance.

There were 713 deaths in Brooklyn during the past week; 43 men, 31 women, 53 boys and 46 girls.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

JAMES GRIFFIN, a coachman formerly in the employ of a gentleman in Tarrytown, was arrested in Brooklyn yesterday, and taken before Justice MANN, at Tarrytown, on a charge of having forged an indorsement to a check for $244. On presenting the check at the First National Bank of Tarrytown the teller refused to cash it, unless he was identified, or the note was indorsed by some one in the village. The firm of SHANAGAN & COSTELLO, carriage makers, knew the man, and indorsed the check, which was pronounced a forgery. It was subsequently ascertained that GRIFFIN had been previously arrested in Brooklyn on a charge of larceny. Justice MANN committed him to the County Jail to await an examination.

Four persons were arrested in Morrisania, yesterday, for voting illegally. WM. QUIRK, (white,) and PETER WARD, (colored,) were committed for examination by the United States Marshal, J. R. ANGEL, Esq. GEORGE CLAREY and PATRICK GALLAGHER were arrested on the complaint of inspectors.

One person, whose name was not ascertained, was arrested at Fordham for voting illegally.

NEW-JERSEY.

A woman named BADER, living at Hoboken, has for some time had hard feelings against a half-witted fellow named SCHAEFFER, and has several times abused him. On Monday night she saw him passing her door, and rushing out with a poker, struck the poor fellow on the head, inflicting injuries which may prove fatal. The assault was made without any provocation. The woman was arrested.

LOUIS BERJAN, a Spanish gentleman doing business in New-York, has been in the habit of visiting a friend named WEEKS, at his home on South Fifth-street, Jersey City. On Monday afternoon he visited this gentleman and took dinner with him. The evening was spent in conversation and smoking, and BERJAN retired about 11 o'clock. On being called yesterday morning, and failing to answer, his room was entered and he was found dead, having shot himself through the heart. No reason was given for the act.

A young German woman yesterday appeared before Justice BOSE, of Newark, and desired a bill of separation, saying that her husband would not support her, but that another man would marry her. Upon being informed that the bill of separation would separate her from her husband but not enable her to remarry, she went away disappointed.

Rev. Mr. SIMPSON was on Friday installed as pastor of Trinity Chapel, Irvington. Bishop ODENHEIMER, assisted by eight clergymen, officiated in the installation. The Bishop preached from the text: "Where is the flock committed unto thee, thy beautiful flock." The regular morning service was read and also the beautiful installation service.

Complaint was yesterday made before Justice DEAN, of Newark, by a French woman named EMILY, that her husband had deserted her soon after marriage and gone to Newark, where, for the last year, he had been living on terms of intimacy with a number of women, spending his money on them, but refusing to support her. The husband was arrested and bailed to answer.

The jury in the case of the explosion of the *Red Jacket*, at New-Brunswick, has returned a verdict casting the blame of the accident on the engineer and fireman, the tug, at the time of the explosion being engaged in racing for a keg of lager. The engineer fled in anticipation of the verdict, but the assistant engineer was yesterday arrested.

On Friday night WM. POOLE slipped from the step of the house No. 287 South Fourth-street, Jersey City, and broke his jaw, besides otherwise injuring himself. He was attended by Dr. CRAIG, and removed to the County Hospital.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
2379—Harper vs. Taylor.	1923½—Alexander vs. N. Y. Mutual Coal Co.
2297—Donohue vs. Moore.	2457—Fox vs. Walbake.
2341—Marshall vs. Potter Mica Refining Co. vs. Cushing.	2461—Herman vs. Schwartz.
2389—Schlesinger vs. Prentice.	2393—Rothe vs. Lapatin.
2297—Osgood vs. Moses.	2415—Wood vs. Langworthy.
2301—Hartford Live Stock Ins. Co. vs. Cowan.	2305—Coryell vs. Manly.
2303—Newell vs. Granger.	2317—Galliotti vs. O'Brien.
2305—Turner vs. Packer.	2319—Ross vs. Leder.
2307—Jettles vs. Youngs.	2323—Wondra vs. Tuttle.
2311—Nichols vs. Hannan.	2325—Filer vs. Adams.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

No. 276—Halloran vs. Gallagher.

Set Down Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
84—Hart vs. Devlin.	245—Woodrow vs. McDonough.
754—White vs. Weiden.	270—Stern vs. Wingenfeld.
164—Williams vs. Williams.	319—Shoening vs. Van Pelt.
155—Manhattan Brass Co. vs. Union Building Co.	208—Handte vs. Wehsler.
288—Powers vs. Hudson River Railroad Co.	214—Wright vs. Marshall.
236—Bleecker vs. Cohen.	241—Fribourg vs. Ohl.
196—Oppenheim vs. Pacific Fire Ins. Co.	275—Fowler vs. Wells.

Part II.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
190—Oppenheim vs. N. Y. Bowery F. I. Co.	235—Morris &c. vs. Gallagher.
127 or 702—Nat. Mec. Bank Ass'n vs. Usher.	158—Goelet vs. Spofford.
248—Corbett vs. Donohue.	279—Laughran vs. Kelly.
251—Bookham vs. Williamson.	281—Unger vs. Leichtenheim.
253—Barber vs. Louis.	283—Tucker vs. Lynch.
255—O'Brien vs. Third-av. R. R. Co.	289—Reed vs. O'Brien.
261—Campbell vs. Richardson.	291—Eckert vs. Rinaldee.
	293—Hellner vs. Atwood.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar Called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1370—Myers vs. Gallagher.	4175—Hatch vs. Smith.
——Maier vs. Vichot.	4177—Frolich vs. Clark.
2062—Chichester vs. The West. Union Telegraph Co.	4178—Smith vs. Smith.
4168—Cropsey vs. Watts.	1921—Dillon vs. Slocovich.
4169—Brotherton vs. The Third-avenue R. R. Co.	4179—Merwede vs. Klein.
4172—Lorraine vs. Dodd.	4181—Horn vs. O'Brien.
4173—Paris vs. Cummings.	4182—Lang vs. O'Brien.
4174—Green vs. Travis.	4183—Kimendorf vs. McLaughlin.
	4184—Reinstein vs. [illegible]

Part II.—Held by Tracy, J.—Court opens and Calendar Called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
——Cohen vs. Just.	4311½—Hampton vs. Sexton.
4129—Claflin vs. Sonn.	4402—Terhune vs. Lane.
2020—Bell vs. Franklin.	4186—Bestenbostel vs. Reimers.
2020½—Same vs. Same.	4189—Foster vs. Valentine.
3022—Metzger vs. Kaufman.	4190—Earle vs. Smith.
4133—Mahinney vs. Johnson.	4190—Thiers vs. McArthur.
4160—Griffiths vs. Hunt.	4191—Lobdell vs. Robinson.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8.—Commander Jas. S. Thornton has been ordered to Navigation duty at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard. Lieut.-Commander F. A. Cook is ordered to temporary duty on board of the receiving ship *Independence*. Assistant Pay-master Emery at the New-York Navy-yard. Commander McCauley has been detached from Navigation duty at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard, and ordered to the Naval Academy. Past Assistant Surgeon McMurtrie from the receiving ship *Potomac*, and placed on waiting orders.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 8.—The Board to revise army tactics, which has been in session here since Sept. 24, adjourned on Saturday. Gen. Schofield, President, left for San Francisco on Sunday. Gen. J. H. Potter, commanding at Fort Sanders, Wyoming Territory, Gen. Merrill, Major Van Voast and Col. Hamilton will remain here a short time as a committee to perfect the text of three volumes of new tactics to be completed in the course of two weeks.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind, yesterday morning, at 8 A. M.:

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR TUESDAY, NOV. 8—8 A. M.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Change since mid-night.	Thermometer.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind, miles per hour.	Pressure of wind, pounds per square foot.	Force of wind, reduced to Beaufort scale (approximately.)	State of weather.
Augusta	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheyenne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duluth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Key West	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oswego	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilmington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montgomery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[Advertisement.]

THE WINTER HAT.—Its name at once suggests KNOX's establishment, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and there, it is a current belief and a popular faith, it can only be obtained in perfection. Skeptics desiring information and enlightenment upon the hat question should visit KNOX's.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Scotia	Nov. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Idaho	Nov. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Batavia	Nov. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Nov. 12	New-York	Glasgow.
Deutschland	Nov. 12	New-York	Bremen.
Lafayette	Nov. 12	New-York	Havre.
Queen	Nov. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Paris	Nov. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	Nov. 12	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA, VERA CRUZ, &C.

City of Merida	Nov. 9	New-York	Vera Cruz.
San Francisco	Nov. 10	New-York	Bermuda.
Missouri	Nov. 10	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

WARNING.

All letters for Europe should be marked "via England."

TODAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Idaho*, at 12 M. A supplementary mail, for paid letters only, on Pier No. 46 North River, until 2 P. M. For Havana and Mexico, by the *City of Merida*, at 2 P. M.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Batavia*, at 12 M. A supplementary mail for paid letters only, on the pier in Jersey City, until 1½ P. M. For Havana and West Indies, by the *Missouri*, at 2 P. M. For Bermuda, W. I., by the *San Francisco*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M., 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 8 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 8:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

NOV. 8—*In steam-ship Nevada, from Liverpool.*—W. F. Ketchum and wife, A. C. Ketchum, Miss Ketchum and nurse, John R. Trevor and wife, Mrs. D. C. Birdsall, F. Birdsall, Andrew G. Norwood, Wm. R. Dent and wife, Thomas Dent, Watson E. Case and wife, F. Case, Miss J. L. Case, Miss Maria S. Case, Henry P. Case and servant, J. Imwick, Mrs. Frederika Imwick, Miss E. Hall, Miss M. McCarthy, M. White and wife, Miss White, F. P. Ryder, Thomas M. Roker, H. Dickens, T. H. Bartlett, Fane L. Bartlett, L. J. Milliard, J. Wilton Brooks, Samuel C. Thompson, Mrs. S. C. Thompson, F. S. Thompson and nurse, Mrs. Thomas C. Farrer, wife and nurse, Chas. H. Farrer, Susan N. Farrer, Annie Farrer, Seth B. Robins, Freak A. Blossom, F. A. Lathrop, F. M. Lathrop, Wm. S. Tisdall, Mrs. W. S. Tisdall.

NOV. 8—*In steam-ship Europa, from Glasgow.*—Mrs. M. Todd, Miss Mary Todd, Mr. Clark, T. Peiser, Mrs. G. Peiser, Miss Peiser, Adolf Menuelle, R. Freeman, A. H. Freeman, Robert Excel, Geo. S. Mitchell, Miss A. Turner, R. Hudspeth, John Simpson, Mary E. Simpson, J. Nolan, Mrs. Thomas Workman, Master Robert Workman, Miss Minnie Workman, Miss Nellie Workman, John McGregor, Wm. Black, Miss Lizzie Block, Geo. M. Bell, John Henderson, James Henderson.

In steam-ship Champion, from Charleston.—Mrs. Hemmebrook, W. C. Jessup, W. Sharp, H. Bassett, J. C. Bassett, A. T. Williams, Julia Jenkins, J. Cameron, wife and 2 children, F. L. Childs, H. L. Jackson, J. C. Combs, Dr. W. W. Anderson, Jr., John Burgess, Miss Flora Kess.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

Newspapers for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6:40 | Sun sets.... 4:43 | Moon rises.... 5:33

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 7:57 | Gov. Island.. 8:46 | Hell Gate.. 10:36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Nov. 8.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Ellen S. Terry, Bearse, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; S. C. Walker, Shelton, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Mayflower, Tuits, Philadelphia; Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Fairbanks, Howes, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steamship Co.; Albemarle, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Panita, Freeman, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steamship Co.; Tacony, Nichols, Philadelphia, Wm. Fitzpatrick; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ship Sovereign of the Seas, Johnson, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Arlington, (Br.,) Newcomb, Antwerp, Boyd & Hincken; Italia, (Ital.) Whitemore, London, E. E. Morgan's Sons.

Barks Julia, (Br.,) Jennings, Venice, Frisari & Chauncey; Mary Pratt, Kilburn, Antwerp, Brett, Son & Co.; Pallas, Riddle, Belize, Josiah Jacks.

Brigs Robert Mowe, Young, Demerara, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Isabella, Morgan, Aspinwall, Eiben & Co.; Mary E. Ladd, (Br.,) Wyman, Kingston, Ja., John A. Janson; Flora, (NG.,) Hanson, Rio Grande, Oelrichs & Co.; Catharina, (Hol.,) Maeder, Minnatitlan, Moss & Warn.

Schrs. P. Blake, (Br.,) O'Brien, St. John, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.; J. C. Thompson, Sloxen, Key West, Van Brunt & Slaight; A. C. Lyon, Lyon, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton; Lucy M. Collins, Collier, Savannah, Evans, Ball & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Nevada, (Br.,) Green, Liverpool Oct. 26, via Queenstown 27th, with mdse. and 280 passengers to Williams & Guion. Nov. 3, at 10 A. M., lat. 47 46, lon. 45 48, exchanged signals with steam-ship Italy, hence for Liverpool; 5th, at 11 A. M., lat. 44 18, lon. 57 30, exchanged signals with steam-ship Europa, bound W.; same date, at 1:40 P. M., passed steam-ship Minnesota, hence for Liverpool; 6th, lat. 43 12, lon. 60 40, exchanged signals with ship Graham's Polly, from Newport, for New-York.

Steam-ship Europa, (Br.,) McDonald, Glasgow Oct. 22, via Moville 23d, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced a succession of strong westerly gales on the passage. Nov. 3, lat. 48 58, lon. 46 40, passed an Inman steamer, bound E.; same day, lat. 48 55, lon. 48, passed bark Champion, bound E.; 5th, lat. 44 04, lon. 57 42, passed steam-ship Minnesota, hence for Liverpool; 7th, lat. 41 18, lon. 67, passed a National steamer, bound E.; same day, lat. 41 18, lon. 67, passed a Glasgow steamer, bound E.

Steam-ship St. Louis, Whitehead, New-Orleans Oct. 30, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Has had strong head winds up to Cape Florida. Nov. 6, lat. 35 52, lon. 74 39, spoke bark Jas. E. Ward, from Pensacola for New-York, 18 ds. out; 7th, 6:30 A. M., lat. 37 17, lon. 73 27, spoke ship Joseph Fish, (of Thomaston,) from Callao for New-York, 98 ds. out.

Steam-ship Thuringia, (N. G. new,) Ehlers, Hamburg Oct. 27, with mdse. and 574 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Has had very strong W. winds, increasing to a very severe gale on the 29th and 30th October up to the 6th of November, from thence light, variable weather.

Steam-ship Niagara, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston Nov. 5, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah Nov. 5, with cotton, &c., and passengers to Robert Lowden.

Steam-ship Clyde, Hunter, Charleston Nov. 5, with cotton, &c., and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Ship Ziml, (of St. John, N. B.,) Cawley, Bristol, Eng., Sept. 12, with railroad iron to order—vessel to master. Had severe rotary gales the entire passage, with heavy, confused sea; Oct. 2 and 3, lat. 47 52, lon. 30 19, experienced a cyclone of unusual violence and heavy sea, having the appearance of a meeting of strong tides or currents, during which blew away lower foretop-sail and lower maintop-sail, carrying with them the jackstays, leaving nothing but the rope set; Oct. 21, lat. 41 12, lon. 60 05, passed a quantity of empty petroleum casks, apparently not long in the water.

Bark Union, (of Arichat,) Fougere, Cow Bay 17 ds., via Halifax 10 ds., with 450 tons coal to C. B. Swain—vessel to master. Oct. 31, lat. 44 30, lon. 62 40, passed a British steamer, under canvas, disabled, steering for Halifax; she was bark rigged, black funnel, with red top; Oct. 30, lat. 44 25, lon. 59 43, had a gale from S. W. to N. E.; Nov. lat. 40 37, lon. 68 20, had a gale from S. W. to N. W., and was hove to 40 hours; same day, passed a number of kerosene barrels, vessel's spars and bulwarks adrift.

Bark Mary A. Way, Russell, Cette 49 ds., with wine to Chas. F. Schmidt—vessel to Walsh, Field & Way. Passed Gibraltar Sept. 25, and had a succession of westerly gales to the Western Islands; thence light variable weather to lon. 60; Oct. 28, 30 and 31, experienced a heavy gale from N. W. to S. W., during which lost and split sails, and since variable weather.

Bark Aristides, (Ner.,) Wuld, Liverpool 51 ds., with salt to R. B. Bower—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Oct. 2, lost jib-boom in a N. W. gale.

Brig Gledona (of Halifax,) Smith, Fowey, Eng., 58 ds., with china clay to order—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co. Came the northern passage, and for the last 40 ds. have had nothing but N. W. and S. W. gales, and been 13 ds. W. of the Banks; Oct. 31, lat. 43 40, lon. 63 30, experienced a tremendous hurricane from S. W., lasting 4 hours, the sea making a clean breach over the vessel, starting boats and washing away water-casks and bulwarks, and split main-staysail; a fore-and-aft schr. was hove to about half a mile astern, when the gale commenced, but about 2 hours after, when it cleared, could see nothing of her.

Brig Mary E. Thayer, Tyler, Cephalonia 59 ds., via Gibraltar, Sept. 19, with currants to S. Baien & Co.—vessel to James Henry. Has had heavy weather up to lon. 48, and from thence strong westerly gales; Sept. 30, lat. 22 30, lon. 38, spoke Park Bayard, (Fr.,) from Grand Banks for Marseilles, short of provisions and crew sick with scurvy.

Brig Flor de Maria, (Sp.,) Auba, Cienfuegos 21 ds., in ballast to Tripiano & Bohlen.

Brig Acadia, (Br.,) Garison, Arichat 12 ds., with coal to George H. Brewer.

Schr. Ornalloo, Cole, Two Rivers, N. S., 10 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. P. C. Barnum, Craft, Elizabethport, for Rockaway.

Schr. Thomas Jefferson, Bloom, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Ellen Barnes, Ferris, Elizabethport, for Warren.

Schr. C. L. Vanderwoort, Kelly, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. S. A. Falconer, Wilson, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Two Brothers, Hemmingway, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Chas. Cooper, Nickerson, Elizabethport, for Hingham.

Schr. F. I. Potter, Norton, Elizabethport, for Albany.

Schr. G. J. Hadden, Wainwright, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. F. Edwards, West, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. A. Pharo, Bingham, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. C. L. Hulse, Lisle, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Saratoga, Weeks, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Jas. Buchanan, Kelly, Elizabethport, for Derby, Conn.

Schr. F. M. Wright, Fenton, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. N. B. Carlisle, Potter, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Annie Bodine, Bunce, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Chancellor, Ferguson, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Baltimore, Johnson, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Convert, Adams, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Stranger, Davis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ira Bliss, Hudson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Allen H. Brown, Pierce, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. L. Bartlett, Lewis, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Telegraph, Ashby, Nantucket, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. Chas. Wooley, Parker, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Commerce, Terry, Rockland, with lime to J. A. Haviland.

Schr. Richard Borden, Borden, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. Alamo, Coston, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Red Wing, Davis, Nantucket, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. Addie Walton, Rich, Providence, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Naiad Queen, Davis, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. M. Weaver, Weaver, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. C. Gates, Freeman, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Eliza Williams, Cornish, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. P. Cake, Harris, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Almira Wooley, King, Gloucester, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Success, Richards, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. S. Weldon, Crowell, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Nightingale, Beebe, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Northern Light, Ireland, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wm. Colyer, Taylor, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Hannah Blackman, Jones, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Western Star, Crosby, Kennebec, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Angeline Van Cleaf, Carter, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Andrew Stewart, Gilbert, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. Baltimore, Johnson, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. B. Young, Barrett, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. R. B. Sharp, Nichols, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. L. Daniels, Smith, Hartford.

Schr. Louisa, Hamlin, Quincy.

Schr. Veranda, Ponder, Branford.

Schr. Amelia, Bush, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. D. Pitts, Vail, Riverhead, for Albany.

Schr. Guide, Hall, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. J. Ponder, Brown, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. Warren Gates, Smith, Greenwich.

Schr. Josephine, Allen, Bridgeport.

Schr. Nellie, Anderson, Calais, for Newark.

Schr. Thomas B. Smith, Bowman, New-Bedford.

Schr. Wm. Darren, Sawyer, Providence.

Schr. Seraph, Ryder, Wareham.

Schr. Julia Elizabeth, Handy, Rockport.

Schr. Fountain, Bennett, Fall River.

Schr. L. S. Hatch, Hill, Portland, Conn.

Schr. H. Williams, Russell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Messenger, Peck, Taunton, for Rondout.

Schr. Henry Hobart, Mason, Providence.

Schr. Roanoke, Martin, Hartford.

Schr. Sea Foam, Pendleton, Fall River.

Schr. Ownesst, Heath, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Goddess, Kelly, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Manantico, Claypole, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Bonny Boat, Kelly, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mail, Kelly, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lamartine, Butler, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Emma, Handy, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. George Washington, Post, Stamford.

Schr. Roger Parmelee, Shantz, Greenport.

Schr. Our Union, Crowley, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Lizzie, Taylor, Hartford.

Schr. E. A. Elliott, Nickerson, Plymouth.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ship Virgo, for Savannah; Albemarle, for Richmond.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 8.—Arr. ship Currie Reed, from Liverpool; barks E. H. Yarrington, from Smyrna; C. A. Rogers, Liverpool; brigs Anna Eldridge, Jacksonville, Fla.; R. Reynard, from Glace Bay, for New-York; put in for repairs having lost her rudder.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 8.—Arr. steamer Manhattan, from New-York; steamer Sea Gull, from Baltimore; bark Rome, from Philadelphia; schr. John Hay, from Philadelphia.

Sld. steamer Charleston, for New-York; steamer Empire, for Philadelphia; steamer Maryland, for Baltimore; bark Henle, for Liverpool; bark Sisters, for Liverpool; brig Jane Black, for Bristol.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 7.—Sld. all vessels before reported except brig Benjamin Carver; schrs. Mary and Charlotte Fish.

Arr. brig Omega, (Br.,) Leghorn 75 ds., Boston; spoke brig Georgia, of and from Georgetown, S. C., for Barbados.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 8.—During the month of October 31 cargoes of wheat were shipped for Great Britain, valued at over $1,000,000.

Arr. ship Champion, from the Arctic, with 900 bbls. oil, 12,000 lbs. bone, and 1,000 lbs. ivory. She reports spoke ship John Howland, Oct. 12, carrying 1,000 bbls. oil.

Sld. ships Van Diemen and Sloane, for Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 8.—Arr. steam-ships San Jacinto, from New-York, and Tonawanda, from Philadelphia; ship Golconda, from Liverpool; barks Clara Eaton, from Portland, and Windermere, from Nova Scotia; and brig Julia Haskell, from Boston.

Cld. steam-ships Leopard and Wyoming, for Philadelphia; Cleopatra, for New-York, and North Point, for Baltimore.

Spoken.

Sept. 30, lat. 21 42, lon. 16 52, bark Philip Nelson, (Br.,) from London for Valparaiso.

Oct. 5, lat. 36 36, lon. 18, bark Marblehead, from Beirut for Boston.

Nov. 2, lat. 36 30, lon. 69, ship Elizabeth Thompson, (Br.,) steering E. N. E.

Foreign Ports.

QUEBEC, Nov. 8.—The steam-ship Peruvian, of the Allan line, from Liverpool, arrived this morning.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LONDONDERRY, Nov. 8.—The steam-ship Prussian, of the Allan Line, from Quebec for Glasgow, touched at this port today and proceeded.

The steam-ship Australia, of the Anchor Line, from New-York for Glasgow, passed this port today.

BREST, Nov. 8.—The French steamer Periere, from New-York, for Havre, has arrived.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Navidad has arrived at Antwerp from Havana, with her cargo of sugar damaged by leakage.

Advices from Hong Kong report the Lejer, from Yokohama for New-York, in dock at Hong Kong repairing damages.

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No. 23 Maiden Lane.
ALEX. M. HAYS. JOHN R. SHEPARD.

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The Company have leased the Peoria and Pekin Railroad on favorable terms, making the Western Terminus at Peoria, the second city in Illinois, where through connections are made to Omaha and the Pacific, saving over 65 miles travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific.
The bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on the Road, Equipments and entire Property of the Company, and, BEING ON A COMPLETED ROAD WHICH PASSES THROUGH ONE OF THE MOST THICKLY POPULATED AND RICHEST PORTIONS OF THE WEST, with so many valuable connecting trunk lines East and West, NO SECURITY CAN BE MORE ABSOLUTELY SAFE.
The road passes through six flourishing and growing cities, and numerous towns, which contain in the aggregate nearly 200,000 people, and within twenty miles of the track there is a population of over 600,000.
THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE into Stock at par, which is a valuable option, as MANY OF THE WESTERN ROADS, LESS FAVORABLY LOCATED, ARE AT A HIGH PREMIUM.
Over seven-eighths of the loan has been marketed during the construction of the line. The balance we offer at 92½ AND INTEREST, giving investors the full benefit of the advantages of the completion of the road.
All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. Bonds forwarded to all points FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.
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Nos. 204, 206, 208, 202, 204, 206, 208, 270, 272 2d-av., corner 21st-st.

BIGOTRY.
Baptist book-sellers in New-York forbidden by prominent Baptist clergymen to sell J. Hyatt Smith's story entitled The Open Door. The book can be found at the Publisher's, J. E. PERKINS, 76 East 9th-st.

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